S/INF/ 49 (Res. & Dec.)

READEX
FICHE

S/INF/49

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1993

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

S/INF/49

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1993

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, 1994

NOTE

The volume *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* is published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council on substantive questions during 1993, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out in Parts I and II, under general headings indicating the questions under consideration. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

S/INF/49

ISSN 0257-1455

CONTENTS

Page

Membership of the Security Council in 1993 vi

Resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Security Council in 1993

Part I: ***Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security***

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia:

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia 19

Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) 21

United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) 23

Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia 28

Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council 30

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia . 31

Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia 31

Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993) 32

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) missions in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) 33

The situation in Croatia 34

Items relating to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait 34

United States notification of 26 June 1993 measures against Iraq 40

The situation in Mozambique 40

An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping 46

The situation in the Middle East 50

The situation in Angola 53

The situation in Georgia 63

Page

Items relating to the situation between Armenia and Azerbaijan:

Statement by the President of the Security Council (in connection with interruptions in supply of goods and materials, in particular energy supplies, to Armenia and to the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan) 69

The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh 69

Central America: efforts towards peace 74

The situation in Somalia 79

The question of South Africa 88

The situation concerning Western Sahara 90

The situation in Cambodia 91

The situation concerning Rwanda 99

The situation in Cyprus 104

The situation in Liberia 108

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America 113

Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Note by the Secretary-General 116

Items relating to the situation in Tajikistan:

The situation in Tajikistan 117

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border 117

The question concerning Haiti 118

Complaint by Ukraine regarding the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol 127

Security of United Nations operations 128

The situation in Burundi 128

Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council concerning the situation between Iran and Iraq 130

Page

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

Admission of new Members to the United Nations 131

The International Court of Justice:

A. Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice 134

B. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice 134

C. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice 134

Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly and related matters 134

Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1993 for the first time 137

Check-list of resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 1993 .. 139

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1993

In 1993, the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Djibouti
France
Hungary
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Pakistan
Russian Federation
Spain
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1993

Part I. ***Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security***

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]

Decisions

At its 3159th meeting, on 8 January 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

"Letter dated 8 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25074);[2]

"Letter dated 8 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25077)".[3]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[4]

"The Security Council is profoundly shocked to learn of the killing of Mr. Hakija Turajlic, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by Bosnian Serb forces, while he was under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

"The Council strongly condemns this outrageous act of terrorism which is a grave violation of international humanitarian law and a flagrant challenge to the authority and the inviolability of UNPROFOR, as well as to the serious efforts undertaken with the aim of achieving an overall political settlement of the crisis.

"The Council urges all parties and others concerned to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from taking any action which might further exacerbate the situation.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to undertake a full investigation of the incident and to report to it without delay. Upon receipt of that report the Council will consider the matter forthwith.

"The members of the Council extend their sincere condolences to the bereaved family of Mr. Turajlic and to the people and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

At its 3160th meeting, on 8 January 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[4]

"The Security Council fully supports the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia aimed at achieving an overall political settlement of the crisis through a complete cessation of hostilities and the establishment of a constitutional framework for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this connection, the Council reaffirms the need to respect fully the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council fully endorses the view of the Secretary-General described in his report[5] that it is the duty of all the parties involved in the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite the recent provocation, to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen in bringing this conflict to an end swiftly.

"The Council appeals to all the parties involved to cooperate to the fullest with the peace efforts and warns any party which would oppose an overall political settlement against the consequences of such an attitude; lack of cooperation and non-compliance with its relevant resolutions will compel the Council to review the situation in an urgent and most serious manner and to consider further necessary measures."

At its 3164th meeting, on 25 January 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[6]

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the efforts of the international community to alleviate the plight of the civilian population in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose lives

---

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992. As from the 3199th meeting, held on 16 April 1993, the agenda item was reformulated to read "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*.

[3] S/25079.

[4] S/25080.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25050.

[6] S/25162.

have been severely affected by the fighting there. The Council has the highest regard for the efforts of the brave people who have undertaken to deliver urgently needed humanitarian assistance under extremely trying conditions to the civilian population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. However, the Council deeply regrets that the situation there has imposed great limits on the international community in the fulfilment of its humanitarian mandate.

"The Council reaffirms its demand that all parties and others concerned, in particular Serb paramilitary units, cease and desist forthwith from all violations of international humanitarian law being committed in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in particular the deliberate interference with humanitarian convoys. The Council warns the parties concerned of serious consequences, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council, if they continue to impede the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance.

"The Council invites the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review the possibility of air-dropping humanitarian assistance to areas isolated by the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3173rd meeting, on 17 February 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[7]

"The Security Council recalls all relevant resolutions of the Council and its statement of 25 January concerning the provision of humanitarian relief in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[8] It notes with deep concern that, notwithstanding the Council's demand in that statement, relief efforts continue to be impeded. It condemns the blocking of humanitarian convoys and the impeding of relief supplies, which place at risk the civilian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina and endanger the lives of personnel delivering such supplies. It remains deeply concerned at reports of pressing humanitarian need in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in the eastern part of the country.

"The Council reiterates its demand that the parties and all others concerned allow immediate and unimpeded access to humanitarian relief supplies. It further demands that the parties and others concerned give the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the guarantees she has sought that they will abide by the promises they have made to comply with the Council's decisions in this regard and thus facilitate the resumption of the full humanitarian relief programme, to which the Council attaches the greatest importance."

At its 3176th meeting, on 24 February 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

---

[7] S/25302.

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[9]

"The Security Council, having heard a report from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, is concerned that the present opportunity to reach a negotiated settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina should not be allowed to slip by. It endorses fully the statement by the President of the United States of America and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 23 February, calling on the leaders of the parties involved in the peace talks on Bosnia and Herzegovina to come to New York immediately to resume discussions with a view to the early conclusion of an agreement to end the conflict. The Council urges these leaders to respond quickly and positively to that call and stands ready to give its full support to the efforts of the Co-Chairmen to bring the talks to a successful conclusion."

At its 3177th meeting, on 25 February 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[9]

"The Security Council, having received a report from the Secretary-General, recalls all its relevant resolutions and its statements of 25 January[8] and 17 February[7] 1993 concerning the provision of humanitarian relief in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is deeply concerned that, in spite of its repeated demands, relief efforts continue to be impeded by Serb paramilitary units, especially in the eastern part of the country, namely in the enclaves of Srebrenica, Cerska, Gorazde and Zepa.

"The Council deplores the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina at a time when discussions are to resume with a view to reaching a just and durable agreement to end the conflict. It regards the blockade of relief efforts as a serious impediment to a negotiated settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It notes with concern that the measures taken by Serb paramilitary units to interdict humanitarian convoys, in flagrant violation of relevant Council resolutions, expose the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as well as other humanitarian organizations to physical harm.

"The deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and humanitarian relief essential for the survival of the civilian population in Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a violation of the Geneva Conventions of 1949,[10] and the Council is committed to ensuring that individuals responsible for such acts are brought to justice.

"The Council strongly condemns once again the blocking of humanitarian convoys that has impeded the delivery of humanitarian supplies. It reiterates its demand that the Bosnian parties grant

---

[8] S/25328.

[9] S/25334.

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

immediate and unimpeded access for humanitarian convoys and fully comply with the Council's decisions in this regard. The Council expresses its strong support for the use, in full coordination with the United Nations and in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, of humanitarian air drops in isolated areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina that are in critical need of humanitarian supplies and cannot be reached by ground convoys. It reaffirms its firm commitment to the full implementation of the humanitarian relief programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council remains actively seized of the matter and continues its consideration of further steps, in accordance with its relevant resolutions."

At its 3180th meeting, on 3 March 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

"Letter dated 3 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25353);[2]

"Letter dated 3 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25358)".[2]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[11]

"The Security Council, recalling all its relevant resolutions and statements, expresses its grave concern at and condemns the continuing unacceptable military attacks in eastern Bosnia and the resulting deterioration in the humanitarian situation in that region. It is appalled that even as peace talks are continuing, attacks by Serb paramilitary units, including, reportedly, the killings of innocent civilians, continue in eastern Bosnia. In this connection, the Council is particularly concerned about the fall of the town of Cerska and the imminent fall of neighbouring villages. The Council demands that the killings and atrocities must stop and reaffirms that those guilty of crimes against international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible by the world community.

"The Council demands that the leaders of all the parties to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina remain fully engaged in New York in a sustained effort with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to reach quickly a fair and workable settlement. In this connection, the Council also demands that all sides immediately cease all forms of military action throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, cease acts of violence against civilians, comply with their previous commitments including the cease-fire, and redouble their efforts to settle the conflict.

"The Council further demands that the Bosnian Serb side as well as all other parties refrain from taking any action which might endanger the lives and well-being of the inhabitants of eastern Bosnia, particularly in the areas near the town of Cerska, and that all concerned allow the unimpeded access of humanitarian relief supplies throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially humanitarian access to the besieged cities of eastern Bosnia, and permit the evacuation of the wounded.

"Having determined in the relevant resolutions that this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security, the Council insists that these steps must be taken immediately.

"The Council also requests the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to increase the presence of the United Nations Protection Force in eastern Bosnia.

"The Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to meet at any moment to consider further action."

At its 3184th meeting, on 17 March 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[12]

"The Security Council has been informed by the Secretary-General in a letter dated 12 March 1993[13] of the violation on 11 March 1993 by military jets, proceeding from the airport of Banja Luka, of Council resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, relating to the prohibition of military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, notwithstanding the fact that the Bosnian Serbs at the airport had received appropriate notification by United Nations observers that such flights would constitute a violation of the said resolution.

"The Council equally takes note of the report by the Secretary-General in his letter of 16 March 1993[14] indicating that on 13 March 1993 new violations of the no-fly zone took place by planes that proceeded to bomb the villages of Gladovici and Osatica in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before leaving in the direction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The above flights are the first violations of resolution 781 (1992) observed by the United Nations Protection Force which involved combat activity.

"The Council strongly condemns all violations of its relevant resolutions and underlines the fact that since the beginning of the monitoring operations in early November 1992, the United Nations has reported 465 violations of the no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council demands that these violations cease forthwith and reiterates its strong determination to ensure full respect for its resolutions. It particularly underlines its condemnation of all violations, especially those reported by the Secretary-General in his letters referred to above, at a time when the peace process has reached a critical juncture and when humanitarian relief efforts require full cooperation by all parties.

"The Council demands from the Bosnian Serbs an immediate explanation of the aforementioned violations and particularly of the aerial bombardment of the villages of Gladovici and Osatica.

"It requests the Secretary-General to ensure that an investigation is made of the reported possible use of the territory of the Federal

[11] S/25361.

[12] S/25426.

[13] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25443.

[14] Ibid., document S/25444.

Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to launch air attacks against the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council has mandated its President to convey to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to the leader of the Bosnian Serbs its deepest concern about the above-mentioned developments and its demand that they take immediate action to prevent any repetitions of these attacks.

"The Council will continue to consider what additional steps may be required to secure implementation of the provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions."

At its 3186th meeting, on 25 March 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[15]

"The Security Council warmly welcomes the signature by President Alija Izetbegovic and Mr. Mate Boban of all four documents of the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina worked out by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

"On this important occasion the Council pays tribute to the untiring efforts of the Co-Chairmen, Secretary Vance and Lord Owen.

"The Council commends the action of the two parties who have signed all the documents and calls on the remaining party to sign without delay the two documents of the peace plan that it has not already signed and to cease its violence, offensive military actions, 'ethnic cleansing' and obstruction of humanitarian assistance.

"The Council calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties.

"The Council looks forward to receiving a report from the Secretary-General on the developments in the International Conference and stands ready to take action to follow up on the report and to take the steps required to bring about the peace settlement."

At its 3191st meeting, on 31 March 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Resolution 816 (1993)
of 31 March 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 and 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992,

Recalling also paragraph 6 of resolution 781 (1992) and paragraph 6 of resolution 786 (1992) in which the Council undertook to consider urgently, in the case of violations of the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the further measures necessary to enforce the ban,

Deploring the failure of some parties concerned to cooperate fully with airfield monitors of the United Nations Protection Force in the implementation of resolutions 781 (1992) and 786 (1992),

Deeply concerned by the various reports of the Secretary-General concerning violations of the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina,[16]

Deeply concerned in particular by the letters dated 12[13] and 16 March[14] 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning new blatant violations of the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and recalling in this regard the statement by the President of the Security Council of 17 March 1993,[12] and in particular the reference to the bombing of villages in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determining that the grave situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to extend the ban established by resolution 781 (1992) to cover flights by all fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this ban not to apply to flights authorized by the United Nations Protection Force in accordance with paragraph 2 below;

2. *Requests* the Force to modify the mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 781 (1992) so as to provide for the authorization, in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of humanitarian flights and other flights consistent with relevant resolutions of the Council;

3. *Also requests* the Force to continue to monitor compliance with the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calls on all parties urgently to cooperate with the Force in making practical arrangements for the close monitoring of authorized flights and improving the notification procedures;

4. *Authorizes* Member States, seven days after the adoption of the present resolution, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the Force, all necessary measures in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the event of further violations, to ensure compliance with the ban on flights referred to in paragraph 1 above, and proportionate to the specific circumstances and the nature of the flights;

5. *Requests* the Member States concerned, the Secretary-General and the Force to coordinate closely on the measures they are taking to implement paragraph 4 above, including the rules of engagement, and on the starting date of its implementation, which should be no later than seven days from the date when the authority conferred by paragraph 4

---

[15] S/25471.

[16] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, documents S/24783, S/24810, S/24840, S/24870, S/24900 and Add.1-7; and ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, documents S/24900/Add.8-31.

above takes effect, and to report the starting date to the Council through the Secretary-General;

6. *Decides* that, in the event of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia notifying the Council that all the Bosnian parties have accepted their proposals on a settlement before the starting date referred to in paragraph 5 above, the measures set forth in the present resolution will be subsumed into the measures for implementing that settlement;

7. *Also requests* the Member States concerned to inform the Secretary-General immediately of any actions they take in exercise of the authority conferred by paragraph 4 above;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Council on the matter and to inform it immediately of any actions taken by the Member States concerned in exercise of the authority conferred by paragraph 4 above;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3191st meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

Decisions

At its 3192nd meeting, on 3 April 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina: letter dated 2 April 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25519)".[17]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[18]

"The Security Council is shocked by and extremely alarmed at the dire and worsening humanitarian situation which has developed in Srebrenica in the eastern part of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina following the unacceptable decision of the Bosnian Serb party not to permit any further humanitarian aid to be delivered to that town and to allow only evacuation of its civilian population. The relevant facts are contained in a letter dated 2 April 1993, addressed to the Secretary-General by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.[19]

"The Council recalls and reaffirms all its relevant resolutions and statements and condemns the continuing disregard and wilful flouting of them by the Bosnian Serb party, which once again, in pursuit of its unlawful, unacceptable and abhorrent policy of 'ethnic cleansing' aimed at territorial aggrandizement, has blocked the United Nations humanitarian relief efforts.

"Recognizing the imperative need to alleviate, with the utmost urgency, the sufferings of the population in and around Srebrenica who are in desperate need of food, medicine, clothes and shelter, the Council demands that the Bosnian Serb party cease and desist forthwith from all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the deliberate interference with humanitarian convoys, and allow all such convoys unhindered access to the town of Srebrenica and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council demands that the Bosnian Serb party strictly comply with all relevant resolutions of the Council. It further demands that the Bosnian Serb party honour forthwith its most recent commitment 'to guarantee the free movement of humanitarian convoys and the protection of endangered civilians'. The Council also reaffirms that those guilty of crimes against international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible by the world community.

"The Council commends and strongly supports the efforts of the brave people who have undertaken to deliver urgently needed humanitarian assistance, under extremely trying conditions, to the civilian population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Protection Force.

"The Council recalls the request it made to the Secretary-General in its statement of 3 March 1993[11] to take immediate steps to increase the presence of the Force in eastern Bosnia, welcomes the action taken already in that respect, and urges the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to use all the resources at their disposal within the scope of the relevant resolutions of the Council to reinforce the existing humanitarian operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

On 8 April 1993, following consultations held on the same day, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the Council:[20]

"The members of the Security Council express their concern at the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), according to which 17 detainees lost their lives on 26 March 1993 in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, when the vehicle transporting them from the Batkovic Camp (under the control of Serb forces) for work at the front was ambushed.

"The members of the Council, recalling all the relevant resolutions and statements of the Council, remind all the parties that they are responsible at all times for the detainees' safety and that they must not compel detainees to do work of a military nature or destined to serve a military purpose. The ICRC had already repeatedly called on all parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina strictly to observe the provisions of international humanitarian law.

"The members of the Council condemn all violations of the Third[21] and Fourth[22] Geneva Conventions, which the parties have undertaken to respect, and reaffirm once again that those who commit or order the commission of such acts will be held personally responsible.

---

[17] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993.*

[18] S/25520.

[19] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25519.

[20] S/25557.

[21] Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972).

[22] Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973).

"The members of the Council request the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992) to carry out an investigation of these abominable practices and to make a report."

In a letter dated 9 April 1993,[23] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993 and informed the President that pursuant to its paragraph 5, Member States concerned, acting nationally as well as through the regional arrangement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), had been closely coordinating with him and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) the measures they were taking to ensure compliance with the ban on all flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Secretary-General stated that in a letter dated 8 April 1993, the Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. Manfred Worner, had informed him that the North Atlantic Council had adopted the necessary arrangements. The Secretary-General also stated that the rules of engagement established by the Member States concerned were in conformity with the requirements set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 816 (1993). The Secretary-General stated that, as requested in paragraph 2 of the resolution, UNPROFOR had modified the mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992. The revised guidelines for the authorization of non-UNPROFOR and non-UNHCR flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina were attached as an annex to the letter. The Secretary-General indicated that in his letter, Mr. Worner had informed him that his military authorities were prepared to begin the operation at noon GMT on Monday, 12 April 1993.

In a letter dated 10 April 1993,[24] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"Your letter dated 9 April 1993[23] has been brought to the attention of the Security Council.

"The Council takes note that the operations authorized by its resolution 816 (1993) will start on Monday, 12 April 1993 at 1200 GMT, in accordance with the modalities described in the annex to your above-mentioned letter."

At its 3199th meeting, on 16 April 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Resolution 819 (1993)
of 16 April 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all its subsequent relevant resolutions,

Noting that the International Court of Justice in its Order of 8 April 1993 in the case concerning application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro))[25] unanimously indicated as a provisional measure that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948,[26] take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming also its call on the parties and others concerned to observe immediately the cease-fire throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming further its condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law, including, in particular, the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Concerned by the pattern of hostilities by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against towns and villages in eastern Bosnia, and in this regard reaffirming that any taking or acquisition of territory by the threat or use of force, including through the practice of "ethnic cleansing", is unlawful and unacceptable,

Deeply alarmed at the information provided by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 16 April 1993 on the rapid deterioration of the situation in Srebrenica and its surrounding areas, as a result of the continued deliberate armed attacks and shelling of the innocent civilian population by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units,

Strongly condemning the deliberate interdiction by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units of humanitarian assistance convoys,

Also strongly condemning the actions taken by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against the United Nations Protection Force, in particular, their refusal to guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of Force personnel,

Aware that a tragic humanitarian emergency has already developed in Srebrenica and its surrounding areas as a direct consequence of the brutal actions of Bosnian Serb paramilitary units, forcing the large-scale displacement of civilians, in particular women, children and the elderly,

Recalling the provisions of resolution 815 (1993) of 30 March 1993 on the mandate of the Force, and in that context acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned treat Srebrenica and its surroundings as a safe area which should be free from any armed attack or any other hostile act;

2. *Demands also* to that effect the immediate cessation of armed attacks by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against Srebrenica and their immediate withdrawal from the areas surrounding Srebrenica;

3. *Demands further* that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) immediately cease the supply of military arms, equipment and services to the Bosnian Serb paramilitary units in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

---

[23] S/25567.

[24] S/25568.

[25] *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Provisional Measures, Order of 8 April 1993, I.C.J. Reports 1993*, p. 3.

[26] General Assembly resolution 260 A (III), annex.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with a view to monitoring the humanitarian situation in the safe area, to take immediate steps to increase the presence of the United Nations Protection Force in Srebrenica and its surroundings, demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully and promptly with the Force towards that end, and requests the Secretary-General to report urgently thereon to the Security Council;

5. *Reaffirms* that any taking or acquisition of territory by the threat or use of force, including through the practice of "ethnic cleansing", is unlawful and unacceptable;

6. *Condemns and rejects* the deliberate actions of the Bosnian Serb party to force the evacuation of the civilian population from Srebrenica and its surrounding areas as well as from other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of its overall abhorrent campaign of "ethnic cleansing";

7. *Reaffirms its condemnation* of all violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the practice of "ethnic cleansing", and reaffirms that those who commit or order the commission of such acts shall be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

8. *Demands* the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular to the civilian population of Srebrenica and its surrounding areas, and recalls that such impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance constitute a serious violation of international humanitarian law;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to use all the resources at their disposal within the scope of the relevant resolutions of the Council to reinforce the existing humanitarian operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular Srebrenica and its surroundings;

10. *Also demands* that all parties guarantee the safety and full freedom of movement of the United Nations Protection Force and of all other United Nations personnel as well as members of humanitarian organizations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and the Force, to arrange for the safe transfer of the wounded and ill civilians from Srebrenica and its surrounding areas and urgently to report thereon to the Council;

12. *Decides* to send, as soon as possible, a mission of members of the Council[27] to Bosnia and Herzegovina to ascertain the situation and report thereon to the Council;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider further steps to achieve a solution in conformity with its relevant resolutions.

Adopted unanimously at the 3199th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3200th meeting, on 17 April 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

"Letter dated 17 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25622);[17]

"Letter dated 17 April 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Cape Verde, Djibouti, Morocco, Pakistan and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25623)".[17]

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to take a place at the Council table.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, to extend an invitation to Mr. Cyrus Vance, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 820 (1993)
of 17 April 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 2[28] and 8[29] February and 12[30] and 26[31] March 1993 on the peace talks held by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Reaffirming the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all of the Bosnian parties,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming once again that any taking of territory by force or any practice of "ethnic cleansing" is unlawful and totally unacceptable, and insisting that all displaced persons be enabled to return in peace to their former homes,

Reaffirming in this regard its resolution 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 in which it decided that an international tribunal shall be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991 and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at the earliest possible date,

Deeply alarmed and concerned about the magnitude of the plight of innocent victims of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing its condemnation of all the activities carried out in violation of resolutions 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and 787 (1992) of

[27] For the membership of the mission see document S/25645 on p. 10 below.

[28] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25221.

[29] Ibid., document S/25248.

[30] Ibid., document S/25403.

[31] Ibid., document S/25479.

16 November 1992 between the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Serb-controlled areas in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply concerned by the position of the Bosnian Serb party as reported in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 March 1993,[31]

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

A

1. *Commends* the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form agreed to by two of the Bosnian parties and set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 26 March 1993,[31] namely the Agreement on Interim Arrangements (annex I), the nine Constitutional Principles (annex II), the provisional provincial map (annex III) and the Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (annex IV);

2. *Welcomes* the fact that this plan has now been accepted in full by two of the Bosnian parties;

3. *Expresses its grave concern* at the refusal so far of the Bosnian Serb party to accept the Agreement on Interim Arrangements and the provisional provincial map, and calls on that party to accept the peace plan in full;

4. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned continue to observe the cease-fire and refrain from any further hostilities;

5. *Also demands* full respect for the right of the United Nations Protection Force and the international humanitarian agencies to free and unimpeded access to all areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that all parties, in particular the Bosnian Serb party and others concerned, cooperate fully with them and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel;

6. *Condemns once again* all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and the massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women, and reaffirms that those who commit or have committed or order or have ordered the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

7. *Reaffirms its endorsement* of the principles that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those relating to land and property, are wholly null and void and that all displaced persons have the right to return in peace to their former homes and should be assisted to do so;

8. *Declares its readiness* to take all the necessary measures to assist the parties in the effective implementation of the peace plan once it has been agreed in full by all the parties, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at the earliest possible date, and if possible not later than nine days after the adoption of the present resolution, a report containing an account of the preparatory work for the implementation of the proposals referred to in paragraph 28 of his report of 26 March 1993 and detailed proposals for the implementation of the peace plan, including arrangements for the effective international control of heavy weapons, based, *inter alia*, on consultations with Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements;

9. *Encourages* Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to cooperate effectively with the Secretary-General in his efforts to assist the parties in implementing the peace plan in accordance with paragraph 8 above;

B

Determined to strengthen the implementation of the measures imposed by its earlier relevant resolutions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

10. *Decides* that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 12 to 30 below shall, to the extent that they establish obligations beyond those established by its earlier relevant resolutions, come into force nine days after the date of the adoption of the present resolution unless the Secretary-General has reported to the Council that the Bosnian Serb party has joined the other parties in signing the peace plan and in implementing it and that the Bosnian Serbs have ceased their military attacks;

11. *Decides also* that if, at any time after the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the Bosnian Serbs have renewed their military attacks or failed to comply with the peace plan, the provisions set forth in paragraphs 12 to 30 below shall come into force immediately;

12. *Decides* that import to, export from and transshipment through the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies, shall be permitted only with proper authorization from the Government of the Republic of Croatia or the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively;

13. *Decides* that all States, in implementing the measures imposed by resolutions 757 (1992), 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 787 (1992) and the present resolution, shall take steps to prevent diversion to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities and products said to be destined for other places, in particular the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia and those areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces;

14. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in the fulfilment of its immigration and customs control functions deriving from resolution 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992;

15. *Decides* that transshipment of commodities and products through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on the Danube shall be permitted only if specifically authorized by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) and that each vessel so authorized must be subject to effective monitoring while passing along the Danube between Vidin/Calafat and Mohacs;

16. *Confirms* that no vessels (*a*) registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or (*b*) in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or (*c*) suspected of having violated or being in violation of resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 757 (1992), 787 (1992) or the present resolution shall be permitted to pass through installations, including river locks or canals within the territory of Member States, and calls upon the riparian States to ensure that adequate monitoring is provided to all cabotage traffic involving points that are situated between Vidin/Calafat and Mohacs;

17. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of riparian States to take necessary measures to ensure that shipping on the Danube is in

accordance with resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) andthe present resolution, including any measures under the authority of the Security Council to halt or otherwise control all shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations, to ensure effective monitoring and to ensure strict implementation of the relevant resolutions, and reiterates its request in resolution 787 (1992) to all States, including non-riparian States, to provide, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, such assistance as may be required by the riparian States, notwithstanding the restrictions on navigation set out in the international agreements which apply to the Danube;

18. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) to make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to the Committee regarding alleged violations of the relevant resolutions, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

19. *Reminds* States of the importance of strict enforcement of measures imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter, and calls upon them to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and the present resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

20. *Welcomes* the role of the international Sanctions Assistance Missions in support of the implementation of the measures imposed under resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and the present resolution and the appointment of the Sanctions Coordinator by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and invites the Sanctions Coordinator and the Sanctions Assistance Missions to work in close cooperation with the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

21. *Decides* that States in which there are funds, including any funds derived from property, (*a*) of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or (*b*) of commercial, industrial or public utility undertakings in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or (*c*) controlled directly or indirectly by such authorities or undertakings or by entities, wherever located or organized, owned or controlled by such authorities or undertakings, shall require all persons and entities within their own territories holding such funds to freeze them to ensure that they are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and calls on all States to report to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) on actions taken pursuant to this paragraph;

22. *Decides* to prohibit the transport of all commodities and products across the land borders or to or from the ports of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the only exceptions being:

(*a*) The importation of medical supplies and foodstuffs into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as provided for in resolution 757 (1992), in which connection the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) will draw up rules for monitoring to ensure full compliance with this and other relevant resolutions;

(*b*) The importation of other essential humanitarian supplies into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) approved on a case-by-case basis under the no-objection procedure by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

(*c*) Strictly limited transshipment through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), when authorized on an exceptional basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), provided that nothing in this paragraph shall affect transshipment on the Danube in accordance with paragraph 15 above;

23. *Decides* that each State neighbouring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall prevent the passage of all freight vehicles and rolling stock into or out of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), except at a strictly limited number of road and rail border crossing points, the location of which shall be notified by each neighbouring State to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) and approved by the Committee;

24. *Decides* that all States shall impound all vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft in their territories in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and that these vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft may be forfeit to the seizing State upon a determination that they have been in violation of resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) or the present resolution;

25. *Decides* that all States shall detain pending investigation all vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock, aircraft and cargoes found in their territories and suspected of having violated or being in violation of resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) or the present resolution, and that, upon a determination that they have been in violation, such vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft shall be impounded and, where appropriate, they and their cargoes may be forfeit to the detaining State;

26. *Confirms* that States may charge the expense of impounding vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft to their owners;

27. *Decides* to prohibit the provision of services, both financial and non-financial, to any person or body for purposes of any business carried on in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the only exceptions being telecommunications, postal services, legal services consistent with resolution 757 (1992) and, as approved on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), services whose supply may be necessary for humanitarian or other exceptional purposes;

28. *Decides* to prohibit all commercial maritime traffic from entering the territorial sea of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) except when authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) or in case of *force majeure*;

29. *Reaffirms* the authority of States acting under paragraph 12 of resolution 787 (1992) to use such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to enforce the present resolution and its other relevant resolutions, including in the territorial sea of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

30. *Confirms* that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 12 to 29 above, strengthening the implementation of the measures imposed by its earlier relevant resolutions, do not apply to activities related to the United Nations Protection Force, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia or the European Community Monitoring Mission;

C

Desirous of achieving the full readmittance of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the international community once it has fully implemented the relevant resolutions of the Council,

31. *Expresses its readiness*, after all three Bosnian parties have accepted the peace plan and on the basis of verified evidence, provided by the Secretary-General, that the Bosnian Serb party is cooperating in good faith in effective implementation of the plan, to review all the measures in the present resolution and its other relevant resolutions with a view to gradually lifting them;

32. *Invites* all States to consider what contribution they can make to the reconstruction of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

33. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3200th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (China and the Russian Federation).

Decisions

At its 3201st meeting, on 19 April 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, the Comoros, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council,[32] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3202nd meeting, on 20 April 1993, the Council decided in addition to the representatives invited previously to invite the representative of the Czech Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At its 3203rd meeting, on 20 April 1993, the Council continued to discuss the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

On 21 April 1993, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following note on behalf of the members of the Council:[33]

"The President of the Security Council wishes to refer to resolution 819 (1993) adopted by the Council at its 3199th meeting on 16 April 1993 in connection with the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"In paragraph 12 of the resolution, the Council decided to send, as soon as possible, a mission of members of the Council to Bosnia and Herzegovina to ascertain the situation and report thereon to the Council.

"In accordance with that decision, the President wishes to report that he has had consultations with the members of the Council and that agreement has been reached that the mission will be composed of the following six members of the Council: France, Hungary, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation and Venezuela."

On 21 April 1993, following consultations held on the same day, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the Council:[34]

"The members of the Security Council are deeply concerned by the reports on the outbreak of military hostilities between Bosnian governmental forces and Bosnian Croat paramilitary units north and west of Sarajevo. They are appalled by the reports corroborated by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) of atrocities and killings, in particular the setting on fire of Muslim houses and the shooting of entire families in two villages by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units.

"The members of the Council strongly condemn this new outbreak of violence undermining the overall efforts to establish a cease-fire and achieve a political solution of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and demand that Bosnian governmental forces and Bosnian Croat paramilitary units cease immediately those hostilities and that all parties refrain from taking any action which endangers the lives and well-being of the inhabitants of the region, strictly comply with their previous commitments including the cease-fire, and redouble their efforts to settle the conflict. They call upon all the parties to cooperate with the current efforts in this regard by UNPROFOR and Lord Owen, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

"The members of the Council also demand that the Bosnian Serbs fully implement resolution 819 (1993) of 16 April 1993, including the immediate withdrawal from the areas surrounding Srebrenica, and allow UNPROFOR personnel unimpeded access to the town."

In a letter dated 16 April 1993,[35] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993 and stated that he had been informed by the Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the list of countries offering to make aircraft available for the operation established to ensure compliance with the ban on all flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina should read as follows: France, the Netherlands, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Aircraft from France, the Netherlands and the United States had so far been deployed. The Secretary-General further stated that further revised guidelines for the authorization of non-UNPROFOR and non-UNHCR flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were issued by UNPROFOR on 11 April 1993, were attached.

---

[32] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25615.

[33] S/25645.

[34] S/25646.

[35] S/25608.

In a letter dated 21 April 1993,[36] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 April 1993[35] has been brought to the attention of the Security Council. The Council takes note of the information contained therein."

In a letter dated 30 April 1993,[37] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993 and stated that he had been informed by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the operations to implement resolution 816 (1993) in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 3 May 1993 onwards would take place in the full format indicated in his letter dated 16 April 1993.[35]

In a letter dated 30 April 1993,[38] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I thank you for your letter of 30 April 1993.[37] Following several questions which were raised during bilateral consultations, the Security Council takes note of this letter."

At its 3208th meeting, on 6 May 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: report of the Security Council Mission established pursuant to resolution 819 (1993) (S/25700)".[17]

Resolution 824 (1993)
of 6 May 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Having considered the report of the Security Council mission to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[39] authorized by resolution 819 (1993) of 16 April 1993, and in particular its recommendations that the concept of safe areas be extended to other towns in need of safety,

Reaffirming again its condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law, in particular "ethnic cleansing" and all practices conducive thereto, as well as the denial or the obstruction of access of civilians to humanitarian aid and services such as medical assistance and basic utilities,

Taking into consideration the urgent security and humanitarian needs faced by several towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina as exacerbated by the constant influx of large numbers of displaced persons including, in particular, the sick and wounded,

Taking also into consideration the formal request submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina,[40]

Deeply concerned at the continuing armed hostilities by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against several towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and determined to ensure peace and stability throughout the country, most immediately in the towns of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde and Bihac, as well as Srebrenica,

Convinced that the threatened towns and their surroundings should be treated as safe areas, free from armed attacks and from any other hostile acts which endanger the well-being and the safety of their inhabitants,

Aware in this context of the unique character of the city of Sarajevo, as a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre which exemplifies the viability of coexistence and interrelations between all the communities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of the need to preserve it and avoid its further destruction,

Affirming that nothing in the present resolution should be construed as contradicting or in any way departing from the spirit or the letter of the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Convinced that treating the towns referred to above as safe areas will contribute to the early implementation of the peace plan,

Convinced also that further steps must be taken as necessary to achieve the security of all such safe areas,

Recalling the provisions of resolution 815 (1993) of 30 March 1993 on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force, and in that context acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Security Council mission established pursuant to resolution 819 (1993), and in particular its recommendations concerning safe areas;

2. *Demands* that any taking of territory by force cease immediately;

3. *Declares* that the capital city of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, and other such threatened areas, in particular the towns of Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde and Bihac, as well as Srebrenica, and their surroundings should be treated as safe areas by all the parties concerned and should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act;

4. *Also declares* that in these safe areas the following should be observed:

(*a*) The immediate cessation of armed attacks or any hostile act against these safe areas, and the withdrawal of all Bosnian Serb military or paramilitary units from these towns to a distance wherefrom they cease to constitute a menace to their security and that of their inhabitants, to be monitored by United Nations military observers;

(*b*) Full respect by all parties of the rights of the United Nations Protection Force and the international humanitarian agencies to free and unimpeded access to all safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina and full respect for the safety of the personnel engaged in these operations;

5. *Demands* to that end that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Force and take any necessary measures to respect these safe areas;

---

[36] S/25649.

[37] S/25705.

[38] S/25706.

[39] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25700.

[40] Ibid., document S/25718.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with a view to monitoring the humanitarian situation in the safe areas, authorizes to that end the strengthening of the Force by an additional fifty United Nations military observers, together with related equipment and logistical support, and in this connection also demands that all parties and all others concerned cooperate fully and promptly with the Force;

7. *Declares its readiness*, in the event of the failure by any party to comply with the present resolution, to consider immediately the adoption of any additional measures necessary with a view to its full implementation, including to ensure respect for the safety of United Nations personnel;

8. *Declares* that arrangements pursuant to the present resolution shall remain in force until the provisions for the cessation of hostilities, separation of forces and supervision of heavy weaponry as envisaged in the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are implemented;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3208th meeting

Decisions

At its 3210th meeting, on 10 May 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[41]

"The Security Council, recalling its statement of 21 April 1993 concerning the atrocities and killings in areas north and west of Sarajevo,[34] expresses its grave concern at the major new military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica.

"The Council strongly condemns this major military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units, which is totally inconsistent with the signature of the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Bosnian Croat party. The Council demands that the attacks against the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica cease forthwith, that Bosnian Croat paramilitary units withdraw immediately from the area and that all the parties strictly comply with their previous commitments as well as with the cease-fire agreed to today between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party.

"The Council also expresses its deep concern that the battalion of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the area has been forced under fire to redeploy as a result of this latest offensive and condemns the refusal of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units to allow the presence of United Nations military observers, in particular in the city of Mostar.

"The Council once again reiterates its demand that UNPROFOR personnel be allowed unimpeded access throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this particular case demands that the Bosnian Croat paramilitary units ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR as well as all United Nations personnel in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. In this connection, the Council expresses its deep concern at the increasing hostile attitude of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units towards UNPROFOR personnel.

"The Council calls upon the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the commitments under the Zagreb agreement of 25 April 1993,[42] to exert all its influence on the Bosnian Croat leadership and paramilitary units with a view to ceasing immediately their attacks particularly in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. It further calls on Croatia to adhere strictly to its obligations under Council resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, including putting an end to all forms of interference and respecting the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council once again reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force and the practice of 'ethnic cleansing'.

"The Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to consider further measures to ensure that all parties and others concerned abide by their commitments and fully respect relevant Council decisions."

In a letter dated 14 May 1993,[43] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General informed the President and the members that he had decided to appoint Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg (Norway) to succeed Mr. Cyrus Vance as Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. The Secretary-General also stated that he had decided to appoint Mr. Stoltenberg additionally as his Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, with immediate effect. In that capacity Mr. Stoltenberg would assume responsibility for supervising and coordinating all United Nations activities in the former Yugoslavia, including, in due course, implementation of the Vance-Owen plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In a letter dated 19 May 1993,[44] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 May 1993 concerning the appointment of Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg as Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on Yugoslavia and additionally as your Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia[43] has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They welcome your decisions."

In a letter dated 14 May 1993,[45] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to recent developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and attached the text of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities concluded between General Sefer Halilovic and General Milivoj Petkovic on 12 May 1993 in Mostar in the presence of General Morillon of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and Ambassador Jean-Pierre Thebault of the European Community Monitoring Mission. In that context, the Secretary-General recalled that Mostar was located at one of the major supply routes for

[41] S/25746.

[42] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25659.

[43] S/25806.

[44] S/25807.

[45] S/25824.

the humanitarian relief convoys. Apart from general humanitarian concerns, UNPROFOR had lent its good offices to help arrange a cease-fire in Mostar, in keeping with the Secretary-General's overall responsibilities in the pacific settlement of disputes. In terms of its mandate under Security Council resolution 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992, UNPROFOR had found that the fighting in Mostar was extremely disruptive for the delivery of humanitarian relief aid; the Force, therefore, had no choice but to intervene if its original mandate was to be implemented. The Secretary-General recalled that Council resolution 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, in which the Council had declared a number of safe areas, in addition to Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac and Srebrenica, referred to "other such threatened areas". The situation in Mostar obviously qualified the town as a "threatened area", a consideration which had helped to set the terms of UNPROFOR's active involvement in witnessing the agreement concluded on 12 May 1993 between Generals Halilovic and Petkovic and in, *inter alia*, deploying a company of the Spanish Battalion in an interposition role. The presence of UNPROFOR was an integral part of the cease-fire agreement and had without doubt helped to defuse the tension and stabilize the situation. None the less, some concern had been expressed in the Security Council about the formal mandate of UNPROFOR in that regard. That concern also applied to the involvement of civilian police officers provided for in the agreement between the Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim sides of 12 May 1993, for which no authorization from the Security Council existed. In order to clarify the mandate, the Secretary-General requested confirmation as to whether the above interpretation of the mandate of UNPROFOR was acceptable to the Security Council.

In a letter dated 22 May 1993,[46] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 May 1993 concerning the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)[45] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. Regarding the situation in the area of Mostar, they agree with the interpretation of the mandate of UNPROFOR contained in your letter."

At its 3228th meeting, on 4 June 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Resolution 836 (1993)
of 4 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming in particular its resolutions 819 (1993) of 16 April 1993 and 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, in which it demanded that certain towns and their surrounding areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be treated as safe areas,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Condemning military attacks, and actions that do not respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating its alarm at the grave and intolerable situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina arising from serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming once again that any taking of territory by force or any practice of "ethnic cleansing" is unlawful and totally unacceptable,

Commending the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party for having signed the Vance-Owen plan,

Gravely concerned at the persistent refusal of the Bosnian Serb party to accept the Vance-Owen plan, and calling upon that party to accept the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in full,

Deeply concerned by the continuing armed hostilities in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina which run totally counter to the peace plan,

Alarmed by the resulting plight of the civilian population in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular in Sarajevo, Bihac, Srebrenica, Gorazde, Tuzla and Zepa,

Condemning the obstruction, primarily by the Bosnian Serb party, of the delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Determined to ensure the protection of the civilian population in safe areas and to promote a lasting political solution,

Confirming the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, established by resolutions 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992 and 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993,

Affirming that the concept of safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina as contained in resolutions 819 (1993) and 824 (1993) was adopted to respond to an emergency situation, and noting that the concept proposed by France in document S/25800 and by others could make a valuable contribution and should not in any way be taken as an end in itself, but as a part of the Vance-Owen process and as a first step towards a just and lasting political solution,

Convinced that treating the towns and surrounding areas referred to above as safe areas will contribute to the early implementation of that objective,

Stressing that the lasting solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be based on the following principles: immediate and complete cessation of hostilities, withdrawal from territories seized by the use of force and "ethnic cleansing", reversal of the consequences of "ethnic cleansing" and recognition of the right of all refugees to return to their homes, and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting the crucial work being done throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina by the United Nations Protection Force and the importance of such work continuing,

Determining that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Calls* for the full and immediate implementation of all its relevant resolutions;

---

[46] S/25825.

2. *Commends* the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as contained in document S/25479;

3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by the use of force and the need to restore the full sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. *Decides* to ensure full respect for the safe areas referred to in resolution 824 (1993);

5. *Also decides* to extend to that end the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in order to enable it, in the safe areas referred to in resolution 824 (1993), to deter attacks against the safe areas, to monitor the cease-fire, to promote the withdrawal of military or paramilitary units other than those of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to occupy some key points on the ground, in addition to participating in the delivery of humanitarian relief to the population as provided for in resolution 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992;

6. *Affirms* that these safe areas are a temporary measure and that the primary objective remains to reverse the consequences of the use of force and to allow all persons displaced from their homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina to return to their homes in peace, beginning, *inter alia*, with the prompt implementation of the provisions of the Vance-Owen plan in areas where those have been agreed by the parties directly concerned;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation, *inter alia*, with the Governments of the Member States contributing forces to the Force:

(*a*) To make the adjustments or reinforcement of the Force which might be required by the implementation of the present resolution, and to consider assigning elements of the Force in support of the elements entrusted with protection of safe areas, with the agreement of the Governments contributing forces;

(*b*) To direct the Force Commander to redeploy to the extent possible the forces under his command in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute forces, including logistic support, to facilitate the implementation of the provisions regarding the safe areas, expresses its gratitude to Member States already providing forces for that purpose, and invites the Secretary-General to seek additional contingents from other Member States;

9. *Authorizes* the Force, in addition to the mandate defined in resolutions 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992 and 776 (1992), in carrying out the mandate defined in paragraph 5 above, acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, in reply to bombardments against the safe areas by any of the parties or to armed incursion into them or in the event of any deliberate obstruction in or around those areas to the freedom of movement of the Force or of protected humanitarian convoys;

10. *Decides* that, notwithstanding paragraph 1 of resolution 816 (1993), Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the Force, all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to support the Force in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 above;

11. *Requests* the Member States concerned, the Secretary-General and the Force to coordinate closely on the measures they are taking to implement paragraph 10 above and to report to the Council through the Secretary-General;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the Council, for decision, if possible within seven days of the adoption of the present resolution, on the modalities of its implementation, including its financial implications;

13. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, not later than two months after the adoption of the present resolution, a report on the implementation of and compliance with the present resolution;

14. *Emphasizes* that it will keep open other options for new and tougher measures, none of which is prejudged or excluded from consideration;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter, and undertakes to take prompt action, as required.

Adopted at the 3228th meeting by 13 vote to none, with 2 abstentions (Pakistan and Venezuela).

Decisions

At its 3234th meeting, on 10 June 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Resolution 838 (1993)
of 10 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Reiterating the demands in its resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992 and subsequent relevant resolutions that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina cease immediately and that its neighbours take swift action to end all interference and respect its territorial integrity,

Recalling the demand in its resolution 819 (1993) of 16 April 1993 that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) immediately cease the supply of military arms, equipment and services to Bosnian Serb paramilitary units,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General of 21 December 1992 on the possible deployment of observers on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,[47]

Expressing its condemnation of all activities carried out in violation of resolutions 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992 and 820 (1993) of 17 April 1993 between the territory of the

---

[47] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/25000.

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

Considering that, in order to facilitate the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, observers should be deployed on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as indicated in its resolution 787 (1992),

Noting the earlier preparedness of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to stop all but humanitarian supplies to the Bosnian Serb party, and urging full implementation of that commitment,

Considering that all appropriate measures should be undertaken to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina provided for in the Vance-Owen peace plan,

Bearing in mind paragraph 4 (*a*) of its resolution 757 (1992) concerning the prevention by all States of imports into their territories of all commodities and products originating in or exported from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and paragraph 12 of its resolution 820 (1993) concerning import to, export from and transshipment through those areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council as soon as possible a further report on options for the deployment of international observers to monitor effectively the implementation of the relevant Council resolutions, to be drawn from the United Nations and, if appropriate, from Member States acting nationally or through regional organizations and arrangements, on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, giving priority to the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and taking into account developments since his report of 21 December 1992 as well as the differing circumstances affecting the various sectors of the borders and the need for appropriate coordination mechanisms;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to contact immediately Member States, nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to ensure the availability to him on a continuing basis of any relevant material derived from aerial surveillance and to report thereon to the Security Council;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3234th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3241st meeting, on 18 June 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 836 (1993) (S/25939 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".[47]

Resolution 844 (1993)
of 18 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 and 17 June 1993[48] pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 836 (1993) concerning the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reiterating once again its alarm at the grave and intolerable situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina arising from serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Recalling the overwhelming importance of seeking a comprehensive political solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Determined to implement fully the provisions of resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Decides* to authorize the reinforcement of the United Nations Protection Force to meet the additional force requirements mentioned in paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General as an initial approach;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the consultations, *inter alia*, with the Governments of the Member States contributing forces to the Force, called for in resolution 836 (1993);

4. *Reaffirms its decision* in paragraph 10 of resolution 836 (1993) on the use of air power in and around the safe areas to support the Force in the performance of its mandate, and encourages Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to coordinate closely with the Secretary-General in this regard;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute forces, including logistic support and equipment, to facilitate the implementation of the provisions regarding the safe areas;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a regular basis on the implementation of resolution 836 (1993) and the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3241st meeting.

Decisions

At its 3247th meeting, on 29 June 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Estonia, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Latvia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Senegal, Slovenia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item.

---

[48] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, documents S/25939 and Add.1.

In a letter dated 7 July 1993,[49] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your report of 1 July 1993 on options for the deployment of international observers on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[50] The continue to believe that, in order to facilitate the implementation of the relevant Council resolutions, international observers should be deployed on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with priority being given to the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

"Bearing in mind the observations in your report, they invite you to contact Member States in order to establish whether they are ready, individually or through regional organizations or arrangements, to make qualified personnel available to act as observers along the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to continue to explore all possibilities for implementation of the border monitors concept. They also invite you to pursue the question of implementation with a view to obtaining full cooperation from the authorities in the neighbouring countries.

"The members of the Council look forward to receiving further information on the contacts proposed in the previous paragraph, as well as reports pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 838 (1993) of 10 June 1993 concerning material derived from aerial surveillance."

At its 3257th meeting, on 22 July 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: letter dated 19 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26107)".[51]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[52]

"The Security Council has noted with grave concern the letter of 19 July 1993 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council[53] about the Bosnian Serb military offensive in the area of Mount Igman, close to Sarajevo, a city which has stood for centuries as an outstanding example of a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious society, which needs to be protected and preserved.

"The Council renews its demand that all hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina cease and that the parties and others concerned refrain from any hostile acts. It supports the call from the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in this regard, designed to facilitate the peace talks.

"The Council reaffirms its resolutions 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993 and 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, in the first of which it declared Sarajevo a safe area that should be free from armed attacks and any hostile acts, and from which Bosnian Serb military or para-military units should be withdrawn to a distance wherefrom they cease to constitute a menace to its security and that of its inhabitants. It condemns the offensive by the Bosnian Serbs on Mount Igman aimed at further isolating Sarajevo and escalating the recent unprecedented and unacceptable pressures on the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the forthcoming talks in Geneva. It demands an immediate end to this offensive and to all attacks on Sarajevo. It also demands an immediate end to all violations of international humanitarian law. It demands an end to the disruption of public utilities (including water, electricity, fuel and communications) by the Bosnian Serb party and to the blocking of, and interference with, the delivery of humanitarian relief by both the Bosnian Serb and the Bosnian Croat parties.

"The Council calls on the parties to meet in Geneva under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It calls on the parties to negotiate in earnest with the aim of achieving a just and equitable settlement on the basis of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the principles agreed at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in London on 26 August 1992 and supported by the Council in its statement of 2 September 1992.[54] In particular it reaffirms the unacceptability of ethnic cleansing, or the acquisition of territory by the use of force, or any dissolution of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council emphasizes that it will keep open all options, none of which is prejudged or excluded from consideration."

At its 3269th meeting, on 24 August 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Resolution 859 (1993)
of 24 August 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Reaffirming also that Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued to be subject to armed hostilities in contravention of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and other relevant Council resolutions and that, despite all efforts by the United Nations as well as regional

---

[49] S/26049.

[50] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26018.

[51] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

[52] S/26134.

[53] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26107.

[54] S/24510; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1992*, p. 26.

organizations and arrangements, there is still no compliance with all relevant Council resolutions, in particular by the Bosnian Serb party,

Condemning once again all war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law, by whomsoever committed, Bosnian Serbs or other individuals,

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of humanitarian conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in and around Mostar, and determined to support in every possible way the efforts by the United Nations Protection Force and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue providing humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in need,

Concerned about the continuing siege of Sarajevo, Mostar and other threatened cities,

Strongly condemning the disruption of public utilities (including water, electricity, fuel and communications), in particular by the Bosnian Serb party, and calling upon all parties concerned to cooperate in restoring them,

Recalling the principles for a political solution adopted by the London International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Reaffirming once again the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory through the use of force and the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Stressing that an end to the hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina is necessary to achieve meaningful progress in the peace process,

Mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account the reports of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia contained in documents S/26233, S/26260 and S/26337,

Determining that the grave situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the latest developments at the Geneva peace talks, and urges the parties, in cooperation with the Co-Chairmen, to conclude as soon as possible a just and comprehensive political settlement freely agreed by all of them;

2. *Calls* for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as essential for achieving a just and equitable political solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina through peaceful negotiations;

3. *Demands* that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of food, water, electricity, fuel and communications, in particular to the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. *Demands also* that the safety and operational effectiveness of personnel of the United Nations Protection Force and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina be fully respected by all parties at all times;

5. *Takes notes with appreciation* of the letter of the Secretary-General dated 18 August 1993[55] stating that the United Nations has now the initial operational capability for the use of air power in support of the Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

6. *Affirms* that a solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, and also affirms the continuing relevance in this context of:

(*a*) The sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(*b*) The fact that neither a change in the name of the State nor changes regarding the internal organization of the State such as those contained in the constitutional agreement annexed to the Co-Chairmen's report in document S/26337 would affect the continued membership of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the United Nations;

(*c*) The principles adopted by the London International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, including the need for a cessation of hostilities, the principle of a negotiated solution freely arrived at, the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force or by "ethnic cleansing" and the right of refugees and others who have suffered losses to compensation in accordance with the statement on Bosnia adopted by the London Conference;

(*d*) Recognition and respect for the right of all displaced persons to return to their homes in safety and honour;

(*e*) The maintenance of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre;

7. *Recalls* the principle of individual responsibility for the perpetration of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law and its decision in resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 to establish an international tribunal;

8. *Declares its readiness* to consider taking the necessary measures to assist the parties in the effective implementation of a fair and equitable settlement once it has been freely agreed by the parties, which would require a decision by the Council;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3269th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3276th meeting, on 14 September 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[56]

---

[55] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26335.

[56] S/26437.

"The Security Council expresses its profound concern over recent reports that Bosnian Croats have been holding Bosnian Muslims in detention camps under deplorable conditions. The Council recalls the international revulsion and condemnation that accompanied revelations last year of the conditions under which Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats were being held in Bosnian Serb detention camps.

"The Council reiterates the principle that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) must be given access to all detainees in Bosnia wherever they may be held. It notes that the ICRC has recently been given access to some detainees, but recalls with condemnation the obstacles which the Bosnian Croats have previously placed in the way of the ICRC's attempts to gain access to the camps in order to ascertain the conditions of the detained. It also notes the recent appeal addressed by the President of Croatia to the Bosnian Croats.[57]

"The Council emphasizes the fact that inhumane treatment and abuses in detention centres violate international humanitarian law. Moreover, as the Council has previously recalled, persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[10] are individually responsible in respect of such breaches.

"The Council calls upon the Bosnian Croats to supply immediately to the ICRC complete information on all camps where Bosnian Muslim and other prisoners are being held, and to assure the ICRC and all other legitimately concerned international bodies free and unhindered access to the detained, wherever they may be held.

"The Council believes that the Government of Croatia has a responsibility to use its influence with the Bosnian Croats to secure compliance with this statement and calls on the Government of Croatia to take immediate steps to that end.

"The Council further reaffirms that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions, and reminds them of its willingness to consider appropriate actions if any of them should fail to abide scrupulously by their obligations.

"The Council decides to remain seized of the matter."

On 28 October 1993, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[58]

"The members of the Security Council have heard an initial oral report by the Secretariat concerning the massacre of the civilian population in the village of Stupni Do on 23 October 1993 by troops of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO). They also heard accounts of attacks against the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) by armed persons bearing uniforms of the Bosnian Government forces, and of an attack to which an humanitarian convoy under the protection of UNPROFOR was subjected on 25 October 1993 in central Bosnia.

"The members of the Council unreservedly condemn these acts of violence. They express their profound concern about the preliminary information to the effect that regular and organized armed forces were probably involved. They have requested the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible a complete report on the responsibility for these acts. The members of the Council are prepared to draw all the relevant conclusions from this report, which will also be transmitted to the Commission of Experts established by resolution 780 (1992).

"The members of the Council reiterate their demand that all the parties in the former Yugoslavia comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, and that those responsible for such violations of international humanitarian law should be held accountable in accordance with the relevant Council resolutions. The members of the Council call upon all the parties in the former Yugoslavia to guarantee the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance and the security of the personnel responsible for it."

At its 3308th meeting, on 9 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made two statements on behalf of the Council. The text of the first statement[59] read as follows:

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the reports on the deterioration of the situation in central Bosnia where increased military activities are seriously threatening security of the civilian population.

"The Council demands that all parties and others concerned refrain from taking any action that threatens the safety and well-being of the civilian population.

"The Council is equally concerned at the overall humanitarian situation prevailing in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It reiterates its demand to all parties and others concerned to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance.

"The Council, aware of the heavy burden that these developments add to the existing precarious humanitarian situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the surrounding countries, calls on all parties to assist the competent United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations in their efforts to provide relief to the affected civilian population in those countries.

"The Council urges all parties and others concerned to exert the utmost restraint and refrain from taking any action which might exacerbate the situation."

The text of the second statement[60] read as follows:

"The Security Council is profoundly shocked to learn of the incident which took place on 8 November 1993 in which two persons were taken hostage by the Bosnian Serb forces, while members of a delegation headed by Monsignor Vinko Puljic, the Archbishop of Sarajevo, travelling to the city of Vares on a mission of peace under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

---

[57] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26419.

[58] S/26661.

[59] S/26716.

[60] S/26717.

"The Council strongly condemns this outrageous act, which is a flagrant challenge to the authority and inviolability of UNPROFOR.

"The Council notes that, despite the prompt and commendable intervention of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, neither of the hostages has been released, and it demands that the Bosnian Serb forces proceed immediately to release them. The Council reminds the perpetrators of this act that they are obligated to ensure that no harm comes to the individuals being held and that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law will be held personally accountable for their actions.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to undertake a thorough investigation of the incident and to report to the Council without delay. It urges all parties and others concerned to refrain from taking any action which might further exacerbate the situation.

"The Council condemns all attacks and hostile acts against UNPROFOR by all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in the Republic of Croatia, which have become more frequent over the last weeks, and demands that they cease forthwith."

In a letter dated 11 November 1993,[61] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to the President's statement of 9 November 1993,[60] in which the Council had requested that a report be submitted without delay on the incident on 8 November 1993 involving the taking hostage by Bosnian Serb forces of two persons travelling in armoured vehicles of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). In response to the above request, the Secretary-General attached an extensive report submitted to him by UNPROFOR. The Secretary-General further stated that following intensive negotiations under the direct supervision of his Special Representative, Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, the two persons concerned were released on 11 November 1993 at 1300 hours local time.

In a letter dated 12 November 1993,[62] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to the presidential statement of 28 October 1993,[58] in which the Secretary-General was requested to submit a report as soon as possible on the responsibility, *inter alia*, for an incident on 25 October 1993 in which two humanitarian aid convoys were subject of an attack near Novi Travnik in central Bosnia. The Secretary-General attached a report by the United Nations Protection Force containing the conclusions of a board of inquiry established to investigate the incident, as well as the action taken in following up on the findings of the board. The Secretary-General at the same time took this opportunity to express his condolences to the Government of Denmark and the family of the driver, Mr. Bjarne Nielsen, who was killed in the above incident. The personnel involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina deserved the admiration of the international community for their courage and determination in pursuing this difficult and dangerous task.

In a letter dated 28 December 1993,[63] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted the report addressed to him on 23 December 1993 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia on the latest developments in the search for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[61] S/26726.

[62] S/26742.

[63] S/26922.

The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia

Decision

At its 3163rd meeting, on 25 January 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia: letter dated 25 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25156)".[2]

Resolution 802 (1993)
of 25 January 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming in particular its commitment to the United Nations peace-keeping plan,[64]

Deeply concerned by the information provided by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 25 January 1993 on the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Croatia as a result of military attacks by Croatian armed forces on the areas under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force,

Strongly condemning those attacks which have led to casualties and loss of life in the Force, as well as among the civilian population,

Deeply concerned also by the lack of cooperation in recent months by the Serb local authorities in the areas under the protection of the Force, by the recent seizure by them of heavy weapons under control of the Force, and by threats to widen the conflict,

1. *Demands* the immediate cessation of hostile activities by Croatian armed forces within or adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas and the withdrawal of the Croatian armed forces from these areas;

2. *Strongly condemns* the attacks by these forces against the United Nations Protection Force in the conduct of its duty of protecting civilians in the Protected Areas and demands their immediate cessation;

3. *Demands also* that the heavy weapons seized from the storage areas controlled by the Force be returned immediately to the Force;

4. *Demands further* that all parties and others concerned comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed and cooperate fully and unconditionally in the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, including the disbanding and demobilization of the Serb territorial defence units or other units of similar functions;

5. *Expresses its condolences* to the families of the personnel of the Force who have lost their lives;

6. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned respect fully the safety of United Nations personnel;

[64] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23280, annex III.

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the Force personnel concerned;

8. *Calls upon* all parties and others concerned to cooperate with the Force in resolving all remaining issues connected with the implementation of the peace-keeping plan, including allowing civilian traffic freely to use the Maslenica crossing;

9. *Calls again upon* all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and to refrain from any actions or threats which might undermine the current efforts aimed at reaching a political settlement;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3163rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3165th meeting, on 27 January 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia: letter dated 25 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25156)".[2]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[65]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned to learn from the Secretary-General that the offensive by the Croatian armed forces continues unabated in flagrant violation of resolution 802 (1993) of 25 January 1993, at a crucial time in the peace process.

"The Council demands that military action by all parties and others concerned cease immediately. It further demands that all parties and others concerned comply fully and immediately with all the provisions of resolution 802 (1993) and with other relevant Council resolutions.

"The Council once again demands that all parties and others concerned respect fully the safety of United Nations personnel and guarantee their freedom of movement. The Council reiterates that it will hold the political and military leaders involved in the conflict responsible and accountable for the safety of the United Nations peace-keeping personnel in the area.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter, in particular with a view to considering what further steps might be necessary to ensure that resolution 802 (1993) and other relevant Council resolutions are fully implemented."

At its 3231st meeting, on 8 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[66]

"Having examined the situation in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia, the Security Council is deeply concerned by the failure of the Krajina Serbs to participate in talks on the implementation of its resolution 802 (1993) of 25 January 1993 which were to be held in Zagreb on 26 May 1993. It deplores the interruption of the dialogue between the parties, which had recently produced encouraging signs of progress.

"The Council stresses its support for the peace process under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and urges the parties to solve all problems which might arise by peaceful means and resume the talks immediately with a view to the rapid implementation of resolution 802 (1993) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council expresses its willingness to help ensure the implementation of an agreement on this basis reached by the parties, including respect for the rights of the local Serb population.

"The Council reminds the parties that the UNPAs are integral parts of the territory of Croatia, and that no action inconsistent with this would be acceptable.

"The Council reiterates its demand that international humanitarian law be fully respected in the UNPAs.

"The Council urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia, in cooperation with other interested parties, to take all necessary measures to ensure the full protection of the rights of all residents of the UNPAs when Croatia exercises fully its authority in these Areas."

In a letter dated 14 July 1993,[67] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General, with reference to Council resolutions 802 (1993) of 25 January 1993 and 847 (1993) of 10 June 1993, stated that he had met with his Special Representative, Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, and had come to the conclusion that developments at the Maslenica bridge and the Zemunik airport in Croatia deserved the urgent attention of the Council, which might wish to consider the danger posed by that situation and decide upon appropriate action.

At its 3255th meeting, on 15 July 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia: letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26082)".[51]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[68]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the information contained in the letter of the Secretary-General dated 14 July 1993 on the situation in and around the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia.[67] It recalls its resolutions 802 (1993) of 25 January 1993 and 847 (1993) of 30 June 1993 and in particular the demand in the former that all parties and others concerned comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed and the call on them in the latter to reach an agreement on confidence-building measures.

---

[65] S/25178.

[66] S/25897.

[67] S/26082.

[68] S/26084.

"The Council expresses its deep concern at the latest report on hostilities in the UNPAs, including in particular by the Krajina Serbs, and demands that these hostilities cease immediately.

"The Council continues to attach the highest importance to securing the reopening of the Maslenica crossing to civilian traffic. In this context it reaffirms its support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia. It recognizes the real and legitimate concern of the Government of Croatia in such reopening, as set out in the letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia.[69] It also recalls the demand in its resolution 802 (1993) that the Croatian armed forces withdraw from the areas in question.

"The Council considers that the planned unilateral reopening of the Maslenica bridge and of Zemunik airport on 18 July 1993, in the absence of agreement between the parties and others concerned in cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), would jeopardize the objectives of the Council's resolutions and in particular the call in its resolution 847 (1993) for agreement on confidence-building measures and the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and UNPROFOR to achieve a negotiated settlement to the problem. It urges the Government of Croatia to refrain from this action.

"The Council expresses its support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen and UNPROFOR and calls on the parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with them in this regard and to conclude rapidly the agreement on confidence-building measures called for in its resolution 847 (1993). It joins the Secretary-General in his call to the parties and others concerned to act in a manner conducive to the maintenance of peace and to refrain from any action which would undermine these efforts, and calls upon the parties to assure UNPROFOR's freedom of access in particular to the area surrounding the Maslenica crossing."

At its 3260th meeting, on 30 July 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[70]

"The Security Council has heard with deep concern the report from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia on the situation in and around the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia and in particular in respect of the Maslenica crossing.

"The Council reaffirms the presidential statement of 15 July 1993.[68] Following this statement the parties reached an agreement on 15/16 July 1993 at Erdut which requires the withdrawal of Croatian armed forces and police from the area of the Maslenica bridge by 31 July 1993 and the placing of the bridge under the exclusive control of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

"The Council demands that the Croatian forces withdraw forthwith in conformity with the above-mentioned agreement and that they permit the immediate deployment of UNPROFOR. The Council also demands that the Krajina Serb forces refrain from entering the area. The Council calls for maximum restraint from all the parties, including the observance of a cease-fire.

"The Council warns of the serious consequences of any failure to implement the above-mentioned agreement.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

In a letter dated 20 August 1993,[71] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General, recalling resolutions 771 (1992) of 15 August 1992 and 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, stated that the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992) had been attempting, in the context of its mandate, to examine and analyse information relating to grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions[10] and other violations of humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and to uncover and establish evidence at mass grave sites in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in Croatia. It was of particular importance to the work of the Commission to excavate, *inter alia*, a site at Ovcara in the vicinity of Vukovar in Sector East of the UNPAs. The Government of the Netherlands had offered to provide an armed military engineer unit of up to 50 personnel which would be required to assist in the excavation. That offer was being made free of cost to the United Nations. The Secretary-General believed that this task could best be carried out by including the unit, on a temporary basis, in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). That would involve the temporary expansion of the Force by a further 50 military personnel, at no additional cost. It was intended that the additional elements of the Force would be deployed in the area for a period of 10 weeks starting 1 September 1993, subject to the extension of the mandate of UNPROFOR which would expire on 30 September 1993. The Secretary-General stated that he would proceed on that basis, subject to the concurrence of the members of the Council.

In a letter dated 27 August 1993,[72] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 20 August 1993[71] referring to Council resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992). The members agree with your suggestion to accept the offer of the Government of the Netherlands to provide free of cost to the United Nations a 50-person engineering unit to assist in the excavation of a mass grave site at Ovcara near Vukovar, in the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia, in the context of the work of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992). They note the information contained in the letter, and agree with the proposal contained therein.

"The members understand that the connection of the United Nations Protection Force with the engineering unit will be the provision of administrative and logistic support and protection."

Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Decisions

Following consultations held on 28 January 1993, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[73]

---

[69] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26074.

[70] S/26199.

[71] S/26373.

[72] S/26374.

[73] S/25190.

"In connection with letters dated 27 January from the representative of Romania[74] and 28 January 1993 from the representative of Bulgaria[75] to the President of the Security Council, the members of the Council heard a report from the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) about Yugoslav vessels carrying oil from Ukraine to Serbia by way of the Danube, a flagrant violation of mandatory Security Council resolutions.

"The members of the Council are concerned that these shipments are reported to have left Ukrainian territory after the adoption of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and indeed may have left after the adoption of resolution 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992. They call on the Government of Ukraine to ensure that no further such shipments are permitted.

"The members of the Council are also extremely concerned that some of the vessels have already reached Serbia. In this regard, they demand that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) comply fully with the relevant resolutions. They have asked the President of the Council to convey their concern to the representatives of Romania and Bulgaria, to remind them of their clear obligations under the relevant resolutions and to seek an explanation of their failure to fulfil them. They have asked the President to draw particular attention to the relevant resolutions, which make clear the responsibility of all riparian States to take necessary measures to ensure that shipping on the Danube is in accordance with Council resolutions, including such enforcement measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary to halt such shipping. The members of the Council reaffirm their support for vigorous enforcement of the relevant resolutions, and they are clear that the riparian States have the means to fulfil this obligation and that they must do so forthwith."

Following consultations held on 10 February 1993, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[76]

"The members of the Security Council have heard a report from the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) about the detention of Romanian vessels on the Danube by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

"They have learned that the Minister of Transport of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has threatened to detain more Romanian vessels if Romania does not allow the passage of Yugoslav vessels on the Danube. They have also learned that that Minister has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) informing him that the Romanian vessels would be released without further delay, which according to information provided by the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations has not yet happened.

"The members of the Council recall their statement of 28 January 1993[73] about the responsibility of States to enforce mandatory Security Council resolutions, with particular reference to Yugoslav vessels attempting to violate those resolutions by way of the Danube. They commend the Romanian Government for the action it has since taken in this regard and reaffirm once again their full support for vigorous enforcement of the relevant resolutions.

"They also recall that under Article 103 of the Charter, the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the Charter prevail over their obligations under any other international agreement.

"The members of the Council condemn any such retaliatory action and threats of such action by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It is wholly unacceptable for those authorities to take retaliatory measures in response to action by a State in fulfilment of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. They demand that those authorities release forthwith the Romanian vessels they have unjustifiably detained, and that they desist from further unlawful detention."

At its 3290th meeting, on 13 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): letter dated 11 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26562)".[77]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[78]

"The Security Council has learned with deep concern that the blocking of the Danube by two Serbian non-governmental organizations is still continuing and deplores the acquiescence of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which is reflected in the fact that they have failed to take any action to prevent these acts. It condemns these deliberate and unjustified acts of interference with the river traffic of several Member States of the United Nations. It emphasizes the importance it attaches to the free and unhindered navigation on the Danube, which is essential for legitimate trade in the region. It reminds the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of their previous written commitment to secure free and safe navigation on this vital international waterway.

"The Council is also concerned that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continue to impose tolls on foreign vessels transiting the section of the Danube which passes through the territory of the Federal Republic. By extracting these payments, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) violates its international obligations. The Council rejects any attempt to justify, on whatever ground, the imposition of tolls on the Danube. It demands that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and any others imposing similar tolls cease such action immediately.

"The Council condemns these illegal actions and reaffirms that it is wholly unacceptable for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take retaliatory measures in response to action by a State in fulfilment of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. It reminds the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of its own international obligations and demands that its authorities ensure free movement of international traffic on the Danube.

"The Council remains seized of the matter."

---

[74] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25189.

[75] Ibid., document S/25182.

[76] S/25270.

[77] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993.*

[78] S/26572.

United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)[79]

Decisions

At its 3174th meeting, on 19 February 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/25264 and Corr.1)".[2 80]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item.

Resolution 807 (1993)
of 19 February 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 February 1993,[81]

Deeply concerned by the lack of cooperation of the parties and others concerned in implementing the United Nations peace-keeping plan in Croatia,[64]

Deeply concerned also by the recent and repeated violations by the parties and others concerned of their cease-fire obligations,

Determining that the situation thus created constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Noting in that context the request of the Secretary-General to the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, mentioned in his report, to establish as soon as possible, through discussions with the parties, a basis on which the mandate of the Force could be renewed,

Determined to ensure the security of the Force, and to this end acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that the parties and others concerned comply fully with the United Nations peace-keeping plan in Croatia and with the other commitments they have undertaken and in particular with their cease-fire obligations;

2. *Demands also* that the parties and others concerned refrain from positioning their forces in the proximity of units of the United Nations Protection Force in the United Nations Protected Areas and in the pink zones;

3. *Demands* the full and strict observance of all relevant Security Council resolutions relating to the mandate and operations of the Force in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. *Demands further* that the parties and others concerned respect fully unimpeded freedom of movement of the Force, enabling it, *inter alia*, to carry out all necessary concentrations and deployments, all movements of equipment and weapons and all humanitarian and logistical activities;

5. *Decides*, in the context of these demands, to extend the mandate of the Force for an interim period terminating on 31 March 1993;

6. *Urges* the parties and others concerned fully to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in the discussions under their auspices in order to ensure full implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping mandate in Croatia, including, *inter alia*, through the collection and supervision of heavy weapons by the Force and the appropriate withdrawal of forces;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to work to achieve the rapid implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping mandate and of relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 802 (1993) of 25 January 1993, thus to ensure security and stability throughout the Protected Areas and the pink zones;

8. *Also invites* the Secretary-General, during the interim period and in consultation with the force-contributing States, to take, in accordance with paragraph 17 of his report, all appropriate measures to strengthen the security of the Force, in particular by providing it with the necessary defensive means, and to study the possibility of carrying out such local redeployment of military units as is required to ensure their protection;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the further extension of the mandate of the Force, including financial estimates for all its activities as proposed in his report of 10 February 1993;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3174th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 22 February 1993,[82] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to the command of the United Nations Protection Force and stated that Lieutenant-General Satish Nambir (India), who had served as Force Commander since 4 March 1992, had expressed his desire to return to national service at the conclusion of his current assignment on 2 March 1993. The Secretary-General added that it was his intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (Sweden) to command the operation for an interim period from 3 to 31 March 1993.

In a letter dated 25 February 1993,[83] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 February 1993 concerning the command of the United Nations Protection Force[82] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter

---

[79] "United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)" became the formulation of the agenda item as from the 3248th meeting, held on 30 June 1993.

[80] See also pages 24 to 26 below.

[81] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25264.

[82] S/25336.

[83] S/25337.

to appoint Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (Sweden) to command the operation for an interim period from 3 to 31 March 1993."

At its 3189th meeting, on 30 March 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993) (S/25470 and Add.1)".[2]

Resolution 815 (1993)
of 30 March 1993

The Security Council,

Re-affirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

Reaffirming in particular its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia and of the other Republics where the Force is deployed,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 and 26 March 1993,[84]

Deeply concerned at the continuing violations by the parties and others concerned of their cease-fire obligations,

Determining that the situation thus created continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region,

Determined to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General, in particular its paragraph 5;

2. *Reaffirms* all the provisions of its resolutions 802 (1993) of 25 January 1993 and 807 (1993) of 19 February 1993;

3. *Decides* to reconsider one month after the date of the adoption of the present resolution, or at any time at the request of the Secretary-General, the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in the light of developments of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and the situation on the ground;

4. *Decides*, in this context, further to extend the mandate of the Force for an additional interim period terminating on 30 June 1993;

5. *Supports* the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in their efforts to help to define the future status of those territories comprising the United Nations Protected Areas, which are integral parts of the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and demands full respect for international humanitarian law, and in particular the Geneva Conventions,[10] in these Areas;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Security Council on how the United Nations peace plan for Croatia can be effectively implemented;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3189th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 23 June 1993,[85] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to the command of the United Nations Protection Force and stated that it his intention to appoint General Jean Cot (France) as Force Commander, effective 1 July 1993, in succession to Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (Sweden).

In a letter dated 25 June 1993,[86] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 June 1993 concerning the appointment of the next Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force[85] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained therein."

At its 3248th meeting, on 30 June 1993, the Council decided to invite representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR):

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 815 (1993) (S/25777 and Corr.1 and Add.1);[17]

"Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 815 (1993) (S/25993)".[17]

Resolution 847 (1993)
of 30 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 and 25 May 1993[87] and of 24 June 1993,[88]

Having considered also the letter dated 26 June 1993 from the President of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General,[89]

Recalling the overwhelming importance of seeking, on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, comprehensive political solutions to the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugosla-

---

[84] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, documents S/25470 and Add.1.

[85] S/26000.

[86] S/26001.

[87] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, documents S/25777 and Add.1.

[88] Ibid., document S/25993.

[89] Ibid., document S/26002.

via, and of sustaining confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Strongly condemning continuing military attacks within the territory of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirming its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia and of the other Member States where the Force is deployed,

Calling on the parties and others concerned to reach an agreement on confidence-building measures in the territory of Croatia, including the opening of the railroad between Zagreb and Split, the highway between Zagreb and Zupanja, and the Adriatic oil pipeline, securing the uninterrupted traffic across the Maslenica straits, and restoring the supply of electricity and water to all regions of Croatia, including the United Nations Protected Areas,

Determined to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards the Force in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 24 June 1993[88] and the request for additional resources contained in paragraphs 22, 24 and 25 of his report of 15 May 1993;[90]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report one month after the adoption of the present resolution on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Government of Croatia, and decides to reconsider, in the light of that report, the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

3. *Decides*, in this context, to extend the mandate of the Force for an additional interim period terminating on 30 September 1993;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of the mandate of the Force;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3248th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 29 July 1993,[91] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General stated that since the adoption of Council resolution 836 (1993) on 4 June 1993, he had received a number of offers in terms of both troops and equipment for the implementation of the resolution. He had carefully considered the offers made and had decided to pursue the offers made by France, Jordan, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Pakistan. Morever, talks were continuing with some of the Nordic countries on their possible participation. He further stated that France, Jordan and the Netherlands were already contributing troops to the United Nations Protection Force. Subject to the concurrence of the Council, the Secretary-General would inform Malaysia and Pakistan that their offers had been accepted. The offers mentioned above together with a possible Nordic contribution would be sufficent to meet the additional requirement of 7,600 troops authorized by the Council in its resolution 844 (1993) of 18 June 1993. The Secretary-General stated that he was in the process of finalizing agreements with a number of other countries with regard to some of the more specialized units mentioned in his report. With respect to the use of air power referred to in paragraph 10 of resolution 836 (1993), the Secretary-General had been informed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that aircraft of its member States were operational and deployed. The related arrangements on the ground were progressing rapidly and would be finalized in the very near future.

In a letter dated 2 August 1993,[92] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 29 July 1993[91] concerning the implementation of resolutions 836 (1993) and 844 (1993). They note the information contained in the letter and agree with the proposal contained therein."

In a letter dated 18 August 1993,[93] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General informed her that, following the necessary training exercises in coordination with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United Nations now had the initial operational capability for the use of air power in support of the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In a letter dated 20 August 1993,[94] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that I have shared the contents of your letter to me of 18 August 1993,[93] in which you informed me that the United Nations now has the initial operational capability for the use of air power in support of the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with all members of the Security Council."

At its 3284th meeting, on 30 September 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR): further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/26470 and Add.1)".[51]

Resolution 869 (1993)
of 30 September 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards the Force in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

---

[90] Ibid., document S/25777.

[91] S/26223.

[92] S/26224.

[93] S/26335.

[94] S/26336.

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force for an additional period terminating on 1 October 1993;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3284th meeting.

Decision

At its 3285th meeting, on 1 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR): further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/26470 and Add.1)".[51]

Resolution 870 (1993)
of 1 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards the Force in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force for an additional period terminating on 5 October 1993;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3285th meeting.

Decision

At its 3286th meeting, on 4 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR): further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/26470 and Add.1)".[51]

Resolution 871 (1993)
of 4 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

Reaffirming also its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 September 1993,[95]

Having also considered the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia dated 24 September 1993,[96]

Deeply concerned that the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia[64], and all relevant Council resolutions, in particular resolution 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992, have not yet been fully implemented,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards the Force in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 20 September 1993, in particular paragraph 16 thereof;

2. *Notes* the intention of the Secretary-General to establish, as described in his report, three subordinate commands within the United Nations Protection Force - UNPROFOR (Croatia), UNPROFOR (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and UNPROFOR (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) - while retaining the existing dispositions in all other respects for the direction and conduct of the United Nations operation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. *Condemns once again* continuing military attacks within the territory of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirms its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia, of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where the Force is deployed;

4. *Reaffirms* the crucial importance of the full and prompt implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia, including the provisions of the plan concerning the demilitarization of the United Nations Protected Areas, and calls upon the signatories of that plan and all others concerned, in particular the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate in its full implementation;

5. *Declares* that continued non-cooperation in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council or external interference, in respect of the full implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia, would have serious consequences, and in this connection affirms that full normalization of the international community's position towards those concerned will take into account their actions in implementing all relevant Council resolutions, including those relating to the peace-keeping plan for Croatia;

6. *Calls* for an immediate cease-fire agreement between the Government of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the Protected Areas, mediated under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and urges them to cooperate fully and unconditionally in its implementation, as well as in the implementation of all the relevant Council resolutions;

7. *Stresses* the importance it attaches, as a first step towards the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia, to the process of restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in the pink zones, and in this context calls for the revival of the Joint Commission established under the chairmanship of the United Nations Protection Force;

---

[95] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/26470 and Add.1.

[96] Ibid., document S/26491.

8. *Urges* all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with the Force in reaching and implementing an agreement on confidence-building measures including the restoration of electricity, water and communications in all regions of Croatia, and stresses in this context the importance it attaches to the opening of the railroad between Zagreb and Split, the highway between Zagreb and Zupanja, and the Adriatic oil pipeline, securing the uninterrupted traffic across the Maslenica strait, and restoring the supply of electricity and water to all regions of Croatia including the Protected Areas;

9. *Authorizes* the Force, in carrying out its mandate in Croatia, acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, to ensure its security and its freedom of movement;

10. *Decides* to continue to review urgently the extension of close air support to the Force in the territory of Croatia as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 20 September 1993;[95]

11. *Decides* in this context to extend the mandate of the Force for an additional period terminating on 31 March 1994;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report two months after the adoption of the present resolution on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, as well as on the outcome of the negotiations within the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and decides to reconsider the mandate of the Force in the light of that report;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of the Force's mandate;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3286th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 18 October 1993,[97] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 847 (1993) of 30 June 1993, in which the Council approved the request for additional resources for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) contained in the Secretary-General's report of 15 May 1993.[30] The Secretary-General reported that he had been informed by the Government of Indonesia that it was willing to make available 25 military observers (UNMOs) in the context of the above-mentioned resolution. Indonesia, at this point, was not among the countries contributing troops or UNMOs to UNPROFOR. The Secretary-General stated that subject to the concurrence of the Council, he would inform the Government of Indonesia that its offer had been accepted.

In a letter dated 22 October 1993,[98] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 18 October 1993 concerning additional resources for the United Nations Protection Force[97] has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

[97] S/26619.

[98] S/26620.

In a letter dated 1 December 1993,[99] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to the senior-level staffing of the United Nations peacemaking and peace-keeping efforts related to the former Yugoslavia. He recalled that in May 1993 Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg had been appointed as both Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.[100] At that time it had been hoped that the Vance-Owen plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina would shortly be agreed and that thereafter the main focus of United Nations activities in the former Yugoslavia would be implementation of that plan on the ground, together with continuing efforts to implement the Vance plan related to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia. However, as the members of the Council were aware, the Vance-Owen plan had not been accepted and Mr. Stoltenberg remained heavily engaged in continuing negotiations. That had left him insufficient time to carry out in full the functions of Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). Accordingly, and after consulting Mr. Stoltenberg and contacting the heads of Government and other parties directly concerned in the former Yugoslavia, the Secretary-General had come to the conclusion that the resumption of negotiations in Geneva, following the meeting there between the Foreign Ministers of the European Union, the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference and the parties on 29 November 1993, made it necessary to separate the functions of Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee and Special Representative. Therefore, it was the Secretary-General's intention that Mr. Stoltenberg should continue to serve as Co-Chairman and that Mr. Yasushi Akashi, until recently the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cambodia, should be appointed to the post of Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of UNPROFOR. The Secretary-General stated further that he had so informed the heads of Government and other parties directly concerned in the former Yugoslavia.

In a letter dated 2 December 1993,[101] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 December 1993 concerning the staffing of the United Nations peace-keeping and peacemaking efforts in the former Yugoslavia[99] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal mentioned therein."

In a letter dated 17 December 1993,[102] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have taken note of your report of 1 December 1993[103] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 871 (1993), in the light of which they have completed the review provided for in paragraph 12 of that resolution.

"They share the observations contained in paragraph 16 of this report regarding the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force."

[99] S/26838.

[100] See S/25806 and S/25807.

[101] S/26839.

[102] S/26890.

[103] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26828.

Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

Decisions

At its 3175th meeting, on 22 February 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia:

"Letter dated 10 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/25266);[2]

"Letter dated 16 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/25300);[2]

"Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/25307)".[2]

Resolution 808 (1993)
of 22 February 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, in which it reaffirmed that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[10] and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches,

Recalling also its resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it demanded that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law,

Recalling further its resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial commission of experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992), together with such further information as the commission may obtain, with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Having considered the interim report of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992),[104] in which the Commission observed that a decision to establish an ad hoc international tribunal in relation to events in the territory of the former Yugoslavia would be consistent with the direction of its work,

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, including reports of mass killings and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Determining that this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them,

Convinced that in the particular circumstances of the former Yugoslavia the establishment of an international tribunal would enable this aim to be achieved and would contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Noting in this regard the recommendation by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for the establishment of such a tribunal,[105]

Taking note with grave concern of the report of the European Community investigative mission into the treatment of Muslim women in the former Yugoslavia,[106]

Taking note of the report of the committee of jurists submitted by France,[107] the report of the commission of jurists submitted by Italy,[108] and the report transmitted by the Permanent Representative of Sweden on behalf of the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,[109]

1. *Decides* that an international tribunal shall be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit for consideration by the Council at the earliest possible date, and if possible no later than sixty days after the adoption of the present resolution, a report on all aspects of this matter, including specific proposals and where appropriate options for the effective and expeditious implementation of the decision contained in paragraph 1 above, taking into account suggestions put forward in this regard by Member States;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3175th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3217th meeting, on 25 May 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of

---

[104] Ibid., *Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25274, annex I.

[105] Ibid., document S/25221, annex I.

[106] Ibid., document S/25240, annex I.

[107] Ibid., document S/25266.

[108] Ibid., document S/25300.

[109] Ibid., document S/25307.

persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia: report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 808 (1993) (S/25704 and Add.1)".[17]

Resolution 827 (1993)
of 25 May 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 and 17 May 1993 pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 808 (1993),[110]

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and especially in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reports of mass killings, massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing", including for the acquisition and the holding of territory,

Determining that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them,

Convinced that in the particular circumstances of the former Yugoslavia the establishment as an ad hoc measure by the Council of an international tribunal and the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law would enable this aim to be achieved and would contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Believing that the establishment of an international tribunal and the prosecution of persons responsible for the above-mentioned violations of international humanitarian law will contribute to ensuring that such violations are halted and effectively redressed,

Noting in this regard the recommendation by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for the establishment of such a tribunal,[105]

Reaffirming in this regard its decision in resolution 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 that an international tribunal shall be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991,

Considering that, pending the appointment of the prosecutor of the international tribunal, the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992) should continue on an urgent basis the collection of information relating to evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions[10] and other violations of international humanitarian law as proposed in its interim report,[104]

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General;[110]

2. *Decides* hereby to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia between 1 January 1991 and a date to be determined by the Security Council upon the restoration of peace and to this end to adopt the statute of the International Tribunal annexed to the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the judges of the International Tribunal, upon their election, any suggestions received from States for the rules of procedure and evidence called for in article 15 of the statute of the Tribunal;

4. *Decides* that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal and its organs in accordance with the present resolution and the statute of the Tribunal and that consequently all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the present resolution and the statute, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a trial chamber under article 29 of the statute;

5. *Urges* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute funds, equipment and services to the International Tribunal, including the offer of expert personnel;

6. *Decides* that the determination of the seat of the International Tribunal is subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the Netherlands acceptable to the Council, and that the Tribunal may sit elsewhere when it considers it necessary for the efficient exercise of its functions;

7. *Decides also* that the work of the International Tribunal shall be carried out without prejudice to the right of the victims to seek, through appropriate means, compensation for damages incurred as a result of violations of international humanitarian law;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement urgently the present resolution and in particular to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal at the earliest time and to report periodically to the Council;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3217th meeting.

Decision

At its 3265th meeting, on 20 August 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia: establishment of the list of candidates for Judges".

Resolution 857 (1993)
of 20 August 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having decided to consider the nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal received by the Secretary-General before 16 August 1993,

---

[110] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25704 and Add.1.

Establishes the following list of candidates in accordance with article 13 of the statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Georges Michel ABI-SAAB (Egypt)
Mr. Julio A. BARBERIS (Argentina)
Mr. Raphaël BARRAS (Switzerland)
Mr. Sikhe CAMARA (Guinea)
Mr. Antonio CASSESE (Italy)
Mr. Hans Axel Valdemar CORELL (Sweden)
Mr. Alfonso DE LOS HEROS (Peru)
Mr. Jules DESCHENES (Canada)
Mr. Jerzy JASINSKI (Poland)
Mr. Heike JUNG (Germany)
Mr. Adolphus Godwin KARIBI-WHYTE (Nigeria)
Mr. Valentin G. KISILEV (Russian Federation)
Mr. Germain LE FOYER DE COSTIL (France)
Mr. LI Haopei (China)
Ms. Gabrielle Kirk McDONALD (United States of America)
Mr. Amadou N'DIAYE (Mali)
Mr. Daniel David Ntanda NSEREKO (Uganda)
Ms. Elizabeth ODIO BENITO (Costa Rica)
Mr. Hüseyin PAZARCI (Turkey)
Mr. Moragodage Christopher Walter PINTO (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Rustam S. SIDHWA (Pakistan)
Sir Ninian STEPHEN (Australia)
Mr. Lal Chan VOHRAH (Malaysia)

Adopted unanimously at the 3265th meeting.

Decision

At its 3296th meeting, on 21 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia: appointment of the Prosecutor".

Resolution 877 (1993)
of 21 October 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having regard to article 16, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991,[111]

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal,

Appoints Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

Adopted without a vote at the 3296th meeting.

[111] Ibid., document S/25704.

Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Decision

At its 3204th meeting, on 28 April 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council".

Resolution 821 (1993)
of 28 April 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Considering that the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist,

Recalling its resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, in which it noted that "the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted",

Recalling also its resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992, in which it recommended to the General Assembly that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly,

Recalling further that the General Assembly in its resolution 47/1 of 22 September 1992, having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 19 September 1992, considered that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) could not continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations and therefore decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 777 (1992) it decided to consider the matter again before the end of the main part of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, and that in December 1992 the members of the Council agreed to keep the subject-matter of resolution 777 (1992) under continuous review and to consider it again at a later date,[112]

1. *Reaffirms* that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations, and therefore recommends to the General Assembly that, further to the decisions taken in Assembly resolution 47/1, it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council;

[112] S/24924; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1992*, p. 34.

2. *Decides* to consider the matter again before the end of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

Adopted at the 3204th meeting by 13 votes to none with two abstentions (China, Russian Federation).

Decision

In a letter dated 17 September 1993,[113] the President of the Security Council informed the President of the General Assembly as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that in consultations in connection with Security Council resolution 821 (1993) of 28 April 1993, the members of the Council agreed to keep the subject-matter of that resolution under continuous review and to consider it again at a later date."

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Decision

At its 3239th meeting, on 18 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: letter dated 15 June 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25954 and Add.1)".[17]

Resolution 842 (1993)
of 18 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

Recalling in particular resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992, by which it authorized the presence of the Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Welcoming the important contribution of the existing Force presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to stability in the region,

Seeking to support efforts for a peaceful resolution of the situation in the former Yugoslavia as it relates to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as provided for in the report of the Secretary-General of 9 December 1992[114] and approved in resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by a Member State (S/25954 and Add.1) to contribute additional personnel to the Force presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,[115] and the latter Government's favourable response thereto,

[113] S/26466.

[114] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24923.

[115] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25954.

1. *Welcomes* the offer made by a Member State to contribute additional personnel to the presence of the United Nations Protection Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and decides to expand the size of the Force accordingly and to authorize the deployment of these additional personnel;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3239th meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 22 July 1993,[116] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have noted your report of 13 July 1993 pursuant to resolution 795 (1992)[117] on the deployment and activities of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, prior to its expansion in accordance with resolution 842 (1993) of 18 June 1993. They welcome the fact that, subsequent to the events recorded in your report, the further addition to UNPROFOR's strength pursuant to the latter resolution has now been completed. The members of the Council are conscious of the important contribution made by UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to stability in the region. They welcome the establishment of close coordination with the CSCE missions there, as called for in paragraph 4 of resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992, and welcome UNPROFOR's increased ability to fulfil its mandate in the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

"The members of the Council look forward to receiving further reports in due course on UNPROFOR's activities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia."

Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia

Decision

At its 3240th meeting, on 18 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia".

Resolution 843 (1993)
of 18 June 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 concerning Yugoslavia and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

[116] S/26130.

[117] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/26099.

Conscious of the fact that an increasing number of requests for assistance have been received under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter,

Noting that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), at its 65th meeting, set up a working group to examine the above-mentioned requests,

1. *Confirms* that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) is entrusted with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Committee of its working group and invites the Committee, as it completes the examination of each request, to make recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

Adopted unanimously at the 3240th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 6 July 1993,[118] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"By resolution 843 (1993), adopted on 18 June 1993, the Security Council confirmed that its Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia was entrusted with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

"By a letter dated 2 July 1993,[119] the acting Chairman of the Committee transmitted the recommendations of the Committee with regard to Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Uganda and Ukraine.

"At consultations of the whole of the Security Council, held on 2 July 1993, it was agreed to inform you of the above-mentioned recommendations of the Committee in connection with the requests for assistance under the provision of Article 50 of the Charter and to request you to implement the actions contained in the recommendations. For this purpose, I am transmitting herewith for your information and appropriate action the text of the letter and its enclosures from the Acting Chairman of the Committee."

In a letter dated 9 August 1993,[120] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"By a letter dated 6 July 1993,[118] addressed to you by my predecessor in his capacity as President of the Security Council, you were informed, by agreement of all the members of the Council, of the recommendations formulated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia and submitted to the President by the Chairman of the Committee in respect of the applications made by five States under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations.[119] You were also requested to implement the actions contained in those recommendations as appropriate.

"I have now received a further letter dated 4 August 1993,[121] addressed to me by the Chairman of the Committee, submitting a recommendation formulated by the Committee in respect of the application made by Albania under the terms of Article 50. In the course of their consultations of the whole today, the members of the Council reviewed the recommendation on Albania and agreed that, as in the case of the previous recommendations, you should be similarly requested to implement the actions contained in the above-mentioned recommendation on Albania. For this purpose, I am transmitting herewith, for your information and appropriate action, the text of the letter and its enclosure from the Chairman of the Committee."

In a letter dated 20 December 1993,[122] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"By letters dated 6 July[118] and 9 August[120] 1993, respectively, addressed to you by my predecessors in their capacity as President of the Security Council, you were informed, by agreement of all the members of the Council, of the recommendations formulated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia and submitted to the President by the Chairman of the Committee in respect of the applications made by six States under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations. You were also requested to implement the actions contained in those recommendations, as appropriate.

"I have now received a further letter dated 10 December 1993,[123] addressed to me by the Chairman of the Committee, submitting recommendations formulated by the Committee in respect of the applications made by Slovakia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia under the terms of Article 50. In the course of their consultations of the whole today, the members of the Council reviewed the recommendations on Slovakia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and agreed that, as in the case of the previous recommendations, you should be similarly requested to implement the actions contained in the above-mentioned recommendations on Slovakia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. For this purpose, I am transmitting herewith, for your information and appropriate action, the text of the letter and its enclosures from the Chairman of the Committee."

Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)

Decision

At its 3243rd meeting, on 18 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993): letter dated 26 May 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25855 and Add.1 and 2)".[17]

---

[118] S/26056.

[119] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26040.

[120] S/26282.

[121] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26040/Add.1.

[122] S/26905.

[123] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26040/Add.2.

Resolution 845 (1993)
of 18 June 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 817 (1993) of 7 April 1993, in which it urged Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to continue to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in order to arrive at a speedy settlement of their difference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 May and 3 June 1993[124] submitted pursuant to resolution 817 (1993), together with the statement of the Government of Greece and the letter of the President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia dated 27 and 29 May 1993, respectively, annexed thereto,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for their efforts, and commends to the parties as a sound basis for the settlement of their difference the proposals set forth in annex V to the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Urges* the parties to continue their efforts under the auspices of the Secretary-General to arrive at a speedy settlement of the remaining issues between them;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the progress of these further efforts, the objective of which is to resolve the difference between the two parties before the commencement of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, and to report to the Council on their outcome in good time, and decides to resume consideration of the matter in the light of the report.

Adopted unanimously at the 3243rd meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 13 July 1993,[125] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 845 (1993) of 18 June 1993, regarding the settlement of the difference between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Secretary-General reported that Mr. Cyrus Vance, the former Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, had accepted the Secretary-General's request to continue his good offices to help the parties reach agreement. The Secretary-General also stated that Mr. Vance would begin his assignment on 1 August 1993. The Secretary-General also hoped, as stated in resolution 845 (1993), it would be possible to resolve the difference before the commencement of the forty-eight session of the General Assembly.

In a letter dated 15 July 1993,[126] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council thank you for your letter of 13 July 1993[125] concerning Security Council resolution 845 (1993) and welcome the acceptance by Mr. Cyrus Vance of your invitation to continue his good offices with the objective of helping the parties to resolve the difference between them before the commencement of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly."

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) missions in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Decisions

At its 3262nd meeting, on 9 August 1993, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to sit at the Council table during the course of the discussion of the item entitled:

"Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) missions in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro):

"Letter dated 20 July 1993 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26121);[51]

"Letter dated 23 July 1993 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26148)".[51]

Resolution 855 (1993)
of 9 August 1993

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters of 20[127] and 23 July[128] 1993 from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Also taking note of the letters of 28 July[129] and 3 August[130] 1993 circulated by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Deeply concerned at the refusal of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the CSCE missions of long duration to continue their activities,

Bearing in mind that the CSCE missions of long duration are an example of preventive diplomacy undertaken within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and have greatly contributed to promoting stability and counteracting the risk of violence in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions aimed at putting an end to conflict in the former Yugoslavia,

---

[124] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, documents S/25855 and Add.1 and 2.

[125] S/26088.

[126] S/26089.

[127] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26121.

[128] Ibid., document S/26148.

[129] Ibid., document S/26210.

[130] Ibid., document S/26234.

Determined to avoid any extension of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, and in this context attaching great importance to the work of the CSCE missions and to the continued ability of the international community to monitor the situation in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Stressing its commitment to the territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the region,

1. *Endorses* the efforts of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe as described in the letters noted above from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

2. *Calls upon* the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider their refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the CSCE missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate with the Conference by taking the practical steps needed for the resumption of the activities of these missions and to agree to an increase in the number of monitors as decided by the Conference;

3. *Also calls upon* the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to assure the monitors' safety and security and to allow them free and unimpeded access necessary to accomplish their mission in full;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3262nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

The situation in Croatia

Decision

At its 3275th meeting, on 14 September 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[131]

"The Security Council expresses its profound concern at the reports from the Secretariat of recent military hostilities in Croatia, in particular the escalation of the means employed, and the grave threat they pose to the peace process in Geneva and overall stability in the former Yugoslavia.

"The Council reaffirms its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and calls on both sides to accept the proposal of the United Nations Protection Force for an immediate cease-fire. It calls on the Government of Croatia to withdraw its armed forces to positions occupied before 9 September 1993, on the basis of that proposal, and calls on the Serbian forces to halt all provocative military actions."

[131] S/26436.

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait[1]

Decisions

At its 3161st meeting, on 8 January 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"The Security Council is deeply disturbed by the Government of Iraq's recent notes to the Office of the Special Commission in Baghdad and to the Headquarters of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) that it will not allow the United Nations to transport its personnel into Iraqi territory using its own aircraft.

"The Council refers to its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 requiring Iraq to permit the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to undertake immediate on-site inspection of any locations designated by the Commission. The agreement on facilities, privileges and immunities between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations and resolutions 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991 elaborated on Iraq's obligations by demanding, *inter alia*, that the Special Commission and the IAEA be allowed, as they determined necessary, to use their own aircraft throughout Iraq and any airfield in Iraq without interference or hindrance of any kind. Concerning UNIKOM, Iraq is obligated by resolution 687 (1991) and committed by an exchange of letters dated 15 April 1992 and 21 June 1992 to the unrestricted freedom of entry and exit without delay or hindrance of its personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts and means of transport.

"The implementation of the measures set out in the recent communications of the Iraqi Government would seriously impede the activities of the Special Commission, the IAEA and UNIKOM. Such restrictions constitute an unacceptable and material breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991), which established the cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region, as well as of other relevant resolutions and agreements.

"The Council demands that the Government of Iraq abide by its obligations under all relevant Security Council resolutions and cooperate fully with the activities of the Special Commission, the IAEA and UNIKOM. In particular, it demands that the Government of Iraq not interfere with the currently envisaged United Nations flights. The Council warns the Government of Iraq, as it has done in this connection in the past, of the serious consequences which would ensue from failure to comply with its obligations."

At its 3162nd meeting, on 11 January 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: special report

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1990, 1991 and 1992.

[2] S/25081.

of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (S/25085)".[3]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[4]

"The Security Council notes that there have been a number of recent actions by Iraq as part of its pattern of flouting relevant Council resolutions. One was the series of border incidents involving the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), another was the incident concerning the Special Commission and UNIKOM flights.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the incidents reported in the special report of the Secretary-General of 10 January 1993 on UNIKOM.[5] It recalls the provisions of its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 that established the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait and demanded that both countries respect the inviolability of the international boundary between them. It reaffirms that the boundary was at the very core of the conflict and that, in resolutions 687 (1991) and 773 (1992) of 26 August 1992, it guaranteed the inviolability of the boundary and undertook to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council condemns the action taken by Iraq on 10 January 1993 to remove equipment by force from the Kuwaiti side of the demilitarized zone without prior consultation with UNIKOM, and through UNIKOM with the Kuwaiti authorities, as set out in the letter dated 8 January 1993 from the President of the Council to the Secretary-General.[6] In particular, the Council draws attention to the removal by Iraq of four HY-2G anti-ship missiles and other military equipment from the six bunkers in the former Iraqi naval base at Umm Qasr in Kuwaiti territory, in spite of the objections of UNIKOM and their efforts to prevent this. This action is a direct challenge to the authority of UNIKOM and amounts to clear-cut defiance by Iraq of the Council, which stipulated in the letter dated 3 November 1992 from its President to the Secretary-General[7] that the military equipment in the six bunkers should be destroyed by or under the supervision of UNIKOM. The Council demands that the anti-ship missiles and other military equipment removed by force from the six bunkers at Umm Qasr in Kuwaiti territory be returned immediately to the custody of UNIKOM for destruction, as previously decided.

"The Council also condemns further Iraqi intrusions into the Kuwaiti side of the demilitarized zone on 11 January 1993. It demands that any future retrieval mission be in accordance with the terms set out in the letter dated 8 January 1993 from the President of the Council to the Secretary-General. On the UNIKOM facilities at Camp Khor, the Council stresses that the land and premises occupied by UNIKOM shall be inviolate and subject to the exclusive control and authority of the United Nations.

"The Council invites the Secretary-General, as a first step, to explore on an urgent basis the possibilities for restoring UNIKOM to its full strength and to consider in an emergency such as this the need for rapid reinforcement as set out in paragraph 18 of his report of 12 June 1991,[8] as well as any other suggestions that he might have to enhance the effectiveness of UNIKOM, and to report back to the Council.

"The Council is also alarmed by Iraq's refusal to allow the United Nations to transport its Special Commission and UNIKOM personnel into Iraqi territory using its own aircraft. In this connection the Council reiterates the demand in its statement of 8 January 1993[2] that Iraq permit the Special Commission and UNIKOM to use their own aircraft to transport their personnel into Iraq. It rejects the arguments contained in the letter dated 9 January 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.[9]

"These latest developments concerning the activities of UNIKOM and the Special Commission constitute further material breaches of resolution 687 (1991), which established the cease-fire and provided the conditions essential for the restoration of peace and security in the region, as well as other relevant resolutions and agreements. The Council demands that Iraq cooperate fully with UNIKOM, the Special Commission and other United Nations agencies in carrying out their mandates, and again warns Iraq of the serious consequences that will flow from such continued defiance. The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Following consultations held on 25 January 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[10]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 25 January 1993 pursuant to paragraph 21 of Council resolution 687 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

At its 3171st meeting, on 5 February 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: further special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (S/25123 and Add.1)".[3]

Resolution 806 (1993)
of 5 February 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, in particular paragraphs 2 to 5 thereof, and its resolutions 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 and 773 (1992) of 26 August 1992, and its other resolutions on this matter,

---

[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

[4] S/25091.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25085.

[6] Ibid., document S/25085, annex I.

[7] Ibid., annex III.

[8] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22692.

[9] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25086.

[10] S/25157.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 and 19 January 1993,[11]

Noting with approval that work is being completed on the realignment of the demilitarized zone referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) to correspond to the international boundary demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission,

Deeply concerned at recent actions by Iraq in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions, including the series of border incidents involving the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission,

Recalling the statements made by the President on behalf of the Council on 8[2] and 11 January[4] 1993,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Underlines once again* its guarantee of the inviolability of the international boundary between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq and its decision to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as provided for in paragraph 4 of resolution 687 (1991);

2. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General, and decides to extend the terms of reference of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission to include the functions contained in paragraph 5 of the report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to plan and execute a phased deployment of the strengthening of the Mission, taking into account the need for economy and other relevant factors and to report to the Council on any step he intends to take following an initial deployment;

4. *Reaffirms* that the question of termination or continuation of the Mission and the modalities of the Mission will continue to be reviewed every six months pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 689 (1991), the next review to take place in April 1993;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3171st meeting.

Decisions

Following consultations held on 23 and 29 March 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[12]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 23 and 29 March 1993 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of Council resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of Council resolution 700 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution; in paragraphs 22 to 25 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 28 of that resolution; and in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991)."

In a letter dated 13 April 1993,[13] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) of 3 April 1991, and in the light of your report,[14] the members of the Council have reviewed the question of termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), as well as its modalities of operation.

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendations, in particular that contained in paragraph 32 of your report.

"With reference to paragraph 33 of your report, the members of the Council urge you to continue your efforts to identify a troop contributor for the mechanized infantry battalion to be deployed in the first phase of strengthening UNIKOM in accordance with resolution 806 (1993) of 5 February 1993."

Following consultations held on 24 May 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[15]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 24 May 1993 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

At its 3224th meeting, on 27 May 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: letter dated 21 May 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25811 and Add.1)".[16]

Resolution 833 (1993)
of 27 May 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, in particular paragraphs 2 to 4 thereof, and its resolutions 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, 773 (1992) of 26 August 1992, and 806 (1993) of 5 February 1993,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 2 May 1991 concerning the establishment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission,[17] the subsequent exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security

[11] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, documents S/25123 and Add.1.

[12] S/25480.

[13] S/25588.

[14] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25514.

[15] S/25830.

[16] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*.

[17] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22558.

Council dated 6 and 13 May 1991,[18] and the acceptance of the report by Iraq and Kuwait,

Having considered the letter dated 21 May 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council[19] transmitting the final report of the Commission,

Recalling in this connection that through the demarcation process the Commission was not reallocating territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but was simply carrying out the technical task necessary to demarcate for the first time the precise coordinates of the boundary set out in the "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters"[20] signed by them on 4 October 1963, and that this task was carried out in the special circumstances following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) and the report of the Secretary-General regarding implementation of paragraph 3 of that resolution,[17]

Reminding Iraq of its obligations under resolution 687 (1991), in particular paragraph 2 thereof, and under other relevant resolutions of the Council, and of its acceptance of the Council resolutions adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which acceptance forms the basis for the cease-fire,

Noting with approval the Secretary-General's instruction to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission to finalize the realignment of the demilitarized zone with the entire international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait demarcated by the Commission,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's decision to make the necessary arrangements for the maintenance of the physical representation of the boundary, as recommended by the Commission in section X.C of its report, until other technical arrangements are established between Iraq and Kuwait for this purpose,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Welcomes* the letter dated 21 May 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council[19] and the 20 May 1993 report of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission transmitted therewith;

2. *Welcomes also* the successful conclusion of the work of the Commission;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission for its work on the land part of the boundary as well as the Khawr 'Abd Allah or offshore section of the boundary, and welcomes its demarcation decisions;

4. *Reaffirms* that the decisions of the Commission regarding the demarcation of the boundary are final;

5. *Demands* that Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with international law and relevant Security Council resolutions, respect the inviolability of the international boundary, as demarcated by the Commission, and the right to navigational access;

6. *Underlines and reaffirms its decision* to guarantee the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary which has now been finally demarcated by the Commission and to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as provided for in paragraph 4 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 4 of resolution 773 (1992);

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimoulsy at the 3224th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3242nd meeting, on 18 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: note by the Secretary-General (S/25960)".[16]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[21]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the de facto refusal of the Government of Iraq to accept installation by the United Nations Special Commission of monitoring devices at rocket test sites and to transport chemical-weapons-related equipment to a designated site for destruction, as set out in a report from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council.[22]

"The Council refers to its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 requiring Iraq to permit the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to undertake immediate on-site inspection of any locations designated by the Commission. The agreement on facilities, privileges and immunities between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations, and Council resolutions 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991 clearly establish Iraq's obligation to accept the presence of monitoring equipment designated by the Special Commission and that it is for the Special Commission alone to determine which items must be destroyed under paragraph 9 of resolution 687 (1991).

"Iraq must accept installation by the Special Commission of monitoring devices at the rocket test sites in question and transport the chemical-weapons-related equipment concerned to a designated site for destruction.

"The Council reminds Iraq that in resolution 715 (1991) it approved plans for monitoring by the Special Commission and the IAEA which clearly require Iraq to accept the presence of such monitoring equipment at Iraqi sites, designated by the Special Commission, to ensure continuing compliance with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991).

"Iraq's refusal to comply with decisions of the Special Commission, as set out in the report of the Executive Chairman, constitutes a material and unacceptable breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991), which established the cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region, as well as violation of resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991)

---

[18] S/22592 and S/22593 respectively. See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1991*, p. 17.

[19] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, documents S/25811 and Add.1.

[20] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 485, No. 7063.

[21] S/25970.

[22] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25960.

and the plans for future ongoing monitoring and verification approved thereunder. In this context, the Council recalls its statements of 8[2] and 11 January[4] 1993, and warns the Government of Iraq of the serious consequences of material breaches of resolution 687 (1991) and violations of its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and the above-mentioned plans.

"The Council reminds the Government of Iraq of its obligations under Security Council resolutions and its undertakings to provide for the safety of inspection personnel and equipment. The Council demands that the Government of Iraq immediately comply with its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) and cease its attempts to restrict the Commission's inspection rights and operational capabilities."

At its 3246th meeting, on 28 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[23]

"The Security Council has noted with particular concern the letter dated 6 June 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq to the Secretary-General[24] concerning resolution 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993.

"The Council recalls in this connection that the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission did not reallocate territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but simply carried out the technical task necessary to demarcate the precise coordinates for the first time, on the basis of the "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters"[20] signed by them on 4 October 1963, which was registered with the United Nations. The Council reminds Iraq that the Boundary Demarcation Commission acted on the basis of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and the Secretary-General's report on implementing paragraph 3 of that resolution,[17] both of which were formally accepted by Iraq. In its resolution 833 (1993), the Council reaffirmed that the decisions of the Commission were final and demanded that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary as demarcated by the Commission and the right to navigational access.

"The Council also reminds Iraq of its acceptance of resolution 687 (1991), which forms the basis for the cease-fire. The Council wishes to stress to Iraq the inviolability of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, demarcated by the Commission and guaranteed by the Council pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991), 773 (1992) of 26 August 1992 and 833 (1993), and the serious consequences that would ensue from any breach thereof."

On 21 July 1993, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[25]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 21 July 1993 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution; in paragraphs 22 to 25 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 28 of that resolution; and in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991)."

On 20 September 1993, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[26]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 20 September 1993 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

On 1 October 1993, the Secretary-General submitted his report on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1993.[27] In paragraph 22 of that report, the Secretary-General noted that the presence of UNIKOM remained an important factor of stability along the Iraq-Kuwait border and recommended that the Mission be maintained for a further six-month period.

In a letter dated 11 October 1993,[28] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) and in the light of your report,[27] the members of the Council have reviewed the question of termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, as well as its modalities of operation.

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendations, in particular that contained in paragraph 22 of your report."

In a letter dated 15 October 1993,[29] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 806 (1993) of 5 February 1993, by which the Council extended the terms of reference of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission to include the capacity to take action to prevent or redress:

---

[23] S/26006.

[24] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25905.

[25] S/26126.

[26] S/26474.

[27] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26520.

[28] S/26566.

[29] S/26621.

(*a*) Small-scale violations of the demilitarized zone;

(*b*) Violations of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, for example by civilians or police; and

(*c*) Problems that might arise from the presence of Iraqi installations and Iraqi citizens and their assets in the demilitarized zone on the Kuwaiti side of the newly demarcated boundary.

The Secretary-General stated that in the same resolution the Council had requested him to plan and execute a phased deployment of three mechanized infantry battalions in order to carry out those tasks and to report to the Council on any step he intended to take in that regard. The Secretary-General reported that in spite of the considerable effort made, it had not been possible for some time to identify a Member State which was in a position to provide a suitably equipped mechanized infantry battalion. Recently, Bangladesh, which already had contributed military observers to the Mission, had offered to provide an infantry battalion. Kuwait, on its part, had agreed to make the requisite equipment available and had also undertaken to build the two camps for the infantry battalion. The Secretary-General stated that he intended to accept the offer of Bangladesh and to expedite, in consultation with the two Governments, the deployment of the first elements of the contingent as soon as the facilities for accommodation and ordnance were ready.

In a letter dated 22 October 1993,[30] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 October 1993 concerning the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission[29] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 9 November 1993,[31] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the command of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and informed the Council of his intention, following consultations with the Governments concerned, to appoint Major-General Krishna Narayan Singh Thapa (Nepal) to the post of Chief Military Observer in UNIKOM. Should the Council concur with the proposed appointment, Major-General Thapa would be expected to assume his functions on 1 December 1993.

In a letter dated 12 November 1993,[32] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 November 1993 concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Observer in United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)[31] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter, including the assumption by Major-General Thapa of the post of Force Commander of UNIKOM upon the deployment of the Bangladesh battalion."

[30] S/26622.

[31] S/26735.

[32] S/26736.

On 18 November 1993, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the Council:[33]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 18 November 1993 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution; in paragraphs 22 to 25 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 28 of that resolution; and in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991)."

At its 3319th meeting, on 23 November 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[34]

"The Security Council is seriously concerned about recent violations of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary as reported by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), most notably those on 16 and 20 November 1993, when large numbers of Iraqi nationals crossed the boundary illegally. The Council holds the Government of Iraq responsible for these breaches of paragraph 2 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991.

"The Council reminds Iraq of its obligations under resolution 687 (1991), the acceptance of which forms the basis of the ceasefire, and under other relevant resolutions of the Council, including most recently resolution 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993.

"The Council demands that Iraq, in accordance with international law and relevant Council resolutions, respect the inviolability of the international boundary and take all necessary measures to prevent any violations of that boundary."

In a letter dated 3 December 1993,[35] the President of the Security Council informed the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations as follows:

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated 26 November 1993.[36]

"You thereby sent me the letter addressed to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, which conveys to me unconditional acknowledgement of Iraq's obligations under resolution 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991.

"The members of the Council welcome this development. They will continue to follow closely Iraq's cooperation with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency as they

[33] S/26768.

[34] S/26787.

[35] S/26841.

[36] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26811.

carry out the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification over a sustained period."

United States notification of 26 June 1993 measures against Iraq

Decisions

At its 3245th meeting, on 27 June 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "United States notification of 26 June 1993 measures against Iraq: letter dated 26 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26003)".[16]

THE SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 11 January 1993[2] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). Having completed the necessary consultations, he proposed that the military elements of ONUMOZ be composed of contingents from the following States, all of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cape Verde, Egypt, Italy, Malaysia, Sweden and Uruguay. The Secretary-General further stated that he was awaiting a reply from certain other States which had been informally approached and would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to this mission.

In a letter dated 18 January 1993,[3] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 January 1993 concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[2] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 29 January 1993[4] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 797 (1992), in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). Having completed additional consultations, he proposed that the military elements of ONUMOZ be also composed of contingents from the following States, all of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Botswana, Canada, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Spain and Zambia. The Secretary-General also stated that he was awaiting replies from certain other States which had been informally approached and that he would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to this mission.

In a letter dated 1 February 1993,[5] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 January 1993 concerning the composition of the military components of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[4] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with your proposal contained therein."

In a letter dated 10 February 1993,[6] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 2 of resolution 797 (1992), in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). Having held the necessary consultations, he intended, if the Council so agreed, to appoint Major-General Lelio Gonçalves Rodrigues da Silva (Brazil) as Force Commander of ONUMOZ.

In a letter dated 12 February 1993,[7] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 February 1993 concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Lelio Gonçalves Rodrigues da Silva of Brazil as Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[6] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 1 March 1993,[8] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 797 (1992), in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and to his letters dated 11[2] and 29 January[4] 1993 concerning the composition of the military component of ONUMOZ. Having completed additional consultations, he proposed that the military elements of ONUMOZ be also composed of contingents from the following States, all of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation and Portugal.

In a letter dated 4 March 1993,[9] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 March 1993 concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[8] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

---

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992.

[2] S/25121.

[3] S/25122.

[4] S/25211.

[5] S/25212.

[6] S/25285.

[7] S/25286.

[8] S/25368.

[9] S/25369.

At its 3198th meeting, on 14 April 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mozambique and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) (S/25518)".[10]

Resolution 818 (1993)
of 14 April 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1993,[11]

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement fully the mandate entrusted to the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[12] and to the timely fulfilment by all parties in good faith of the obligations contained therein,

Seriously concerned at delays in the implementation of major aspects of the Agreement,

Noting the efforts of the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to maintain the cease-fire,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1993 and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in the full and timely implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;

3. *Stresses its concern* about the delays and difficulties which are seriously affecting the timetable for implementation of the peace process envisaged in the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 and 9 December 1992[13] containing the operational plan for the Operation;

4. *Urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to take urgent and determined steps to comply with the commitments they entered into within the framework of the above-mentioned Agreement, in particular with respect to the concentration, assembly and demobilization of their armed troops and the formation of the new unified armed forces;

5. *Also urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional, in this context, to initiate the training of the first elements of the new Mozambican Defence Forces as soon as possible, and calls upon the countries which have offered assistance to cooperate in this respect, with a view to the earliest possible completion of the arrangements for such training;

6. *Welcomes* the initiatives and readiness of both parties to convene as soon as possible a meeting between the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, in order to address major issues pertaining to peace in Mozambique;

7. *Strongly appeals* to the Resistência Nacional to ensure the effective and uninterrupted functioning of the joint commissions and monitoring mechanisms;

8. *Strongly appeals also* to both the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to allow timely investigation of all cease-fire violations and to ensure the freedom of movement of people and goods as foreseen in the General Peace Agreement;

9. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to ensure prompt deployment of military contingents of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, and calls upon troop-contributing countries to expedite the dispatch of their troops earmarked for service in the Operation;

10. *Strongly urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to finalize, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the precise timetable for the full implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, including the separation, concentration and demobilization of forces, as well as for the elections;

11. *Stresses* the importance it attaches to the early signature of the status-of-forces agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations to facilitate the free, efficient and effective operation of the Operation;

12. *Strongly urges* both sides to guarantee the Operation's freedom of movement and verification capabilities pursuant to the commitments made under the General Peace Agreement;

13. *Appreciates* the assistance and pledges made by Member States in support of the peace process, and encourages the donor community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of major aspects of the Agreement;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments regarding the full implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, including on progress in the consultations with the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional concerning the finalization of the precise timetable for separation, concentration and demobilization of forces, as well as for the elections, and to submit a further report to the Council by 30 June 1993;

15. *Expresses its confidence* in the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and its appreciation for the work he has done to date in coordinating all aspects of the Agreement;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3198th meeting.

---

[10] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993.*

[11] Ibid., document S/25518.

[12] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24635, annex.

[13] Ibid., documents S/24892 and Add.1.

Decisions

In a letter dated 23 April 1993,[14] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and to his letters dated 11[2] and 29 January[4] and 1 March[8] 1993 concerning the composition of the military component of ONUMOZ. Having completed additional consultations, he proposed that the military elements of ONUMOZ be also composed of contingents from the following States, both of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Japan and the People's Republic of China.

In a letter dated 23 April 1993,[15] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 April 1993 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[14] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 11 June 1993,[16] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 797 (1992), in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and to his previous letters concerning the composition of the military component of ONUMOZ. Having completed additional consultations, he proposed that the military elements of ONUMOZ be also composed of contingents from the following States, both of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: the Republic of the Congo and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

In a letter dated 17 June 1993,[17] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 June 1993 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[16] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3253rd meeting, on 9 July 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/26034)".[10]

Resolution 850 (1993)
of 9 July 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992 and 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1993,[18]

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[12] and to the timely fulfilment by all parties in good faith of obligations contained therein,

Seriously concerned that the delays in the implementation of major aspects of the Agreement have not been entirely overcome,

Encouraged by the efforts of the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to maintain the cease-fire,

Noting with satisfaction the signature of the status-of-forces agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations, and the full deployment of all the main infantry battalions of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,

Also noting with satisfaction the successful completion of the withdrawal of Zimbabwean and Malawian troops as provided for in the General Peace Agreement,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1993;

2. *Pays tribute* to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to the Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and to the military and civilian personnel of the Operation who are tackling with determination and dedication the difficult task of helping the people of Mozambique to achieve lasting peace and democracy in their country;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made to date in the implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, but stresses its concern that the delays previously reported to the Security Council have not been entirely overcome, in particular with respect to the assembly and demobilization of forces, the formation of the new unified armed forces and finalizing the arrangements for the elections;

4. *Underlines* in this respect the importance it attaches to the holding of the elections no later than October 1994;

5. *Welcomes* the agreement of the parties to the convening of a meeting between the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana in Maputo on 17 July 1993 to address major issues pertaining to the implementation of the General Peace Agreement;

6. *Invites* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their efforts to promote a resolution of these difficulties and to agree without delay to the revised timetable for the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on the basis of the general parameters described in paragraphs 21 to 23 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to begin, as a matter of urgency, the assembly and demobilization of their forces without waiting for all assembly areas to become operational;

8. *Urges* the Resistência Nacional to dispatch without further delay its military personnel to the military centre in Nyanga, Zimbabwe, for training, together with military personnel of the Government of

---

[14] S/25655.

[15] S/25656.

[16] S/25964.

[17] S/26965.

[18] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/26034.

Mozambique, as the first elements of the new Mozambican Defence Forces;

9. *Approves* the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the United Nations Operation in Mozambique should chair the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambican Defence Force, on the strict understanding that this would not entail any obligation on the part of the United Nations for training or establishing the new armed forces, and encourages the Resistência Nacional to participate fully in the work of the Joint Commission;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the early establishment of the Commission for State Administration and the application throughout the country of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement concerning public administration;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance and pledges made by Member States in support of the peace process, and encourages donors to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of major aspects of the Agreement;

12. *Also notes with appreciation* the contribution from the Government of Italy to the trust fund described in paragraph 12 of the report of the Secretary-General, and welcomes the intention of a number of other Member States to contribute;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments regarding the full implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement and to submit a report to the Council by 18 August 1993 on the outcome of the discussions on the revised timetable, including for the assembly and demobilization of forces and the formation of the new unified armed forces;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3253rd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 9 August 1993,[19] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and to his previous letters concerning the composition of the military component of ONUMOZ. The Secretary-General stated that having completed additional consultations, he proposed that the military elements of ONUMOZ be also composed of a contingent from the United States of America, which had expressed its readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available.

In a letter dated 12 August 1993,[20] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 August 1993 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[19] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

[19] S/26291.

[20] S/26292.

At its 3274th meeting, on 13 September 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/26385 and Add.1)".[21]

Resolution 863 (1993)
of 13 September 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993 and 850 1993 of 9 July 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 August and 10 September 1993,[22]

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[12] and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of the obligations contained therein,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique to implement fully the mandate entrusted to the Operation and to carry it to a successful conclusion,

Commending also the role played by the Organization of African Unity, through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General, in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Noting with satisfaction the recent positive developments in the Mozambican peace process, especially the direct talks in Maputo between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, which led to the agreements signed on 3 September 1993,[23]

Also noting with satisfaction the full deployment of the military component of the Operation and the progress made in the establishment by the Operation of assembly areas,

Stressing the unacceptability of attempts to attach conditions to the peace process, in particular to the assembly and demobilization of troops, or to gain more time or further concessions,

Expressing concern at the continuing delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement as well as at cases of violations of the cease-fire,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 August and 10 September 1993;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to respect fully all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the movement of troops;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the holding of elections no later than October 1994;

[21] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993.*

[22] Ibid., documents S/26385 and Add.1.

[23] Ibid., document S/26385/Add.1.

4. *Strongly urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to agree with, and to apply, without further postponement, the revised timetable for the implementation of all provisions of the General Peace Agreement as described in paragraphs 29 to 31 of the report of the Secretary-General,[24] and appeals to the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in this regard;

5. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for the early initiation of the process of assembly and demobilization of troops, and its continuation, in accordance with the revised timetable without preconditions;

6. *Urges* the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to join the Government of Mozambique in authorizing immediate assembly of forces, and equally urges that both the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional immediately thereupon begin demobilization;

7. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Joint Commission for the new Mozambican Defence Force, in particular in relation to the training of instructors at Nyanga, and also the progress on mine-clearing;

8. *Deplores* the lack of progress in the multi-party consultative conference, and urges the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana and other political parties to join with the Government of Mozambique in quickly agreeing on an election law, which should include provision for an effective national election commission;

9. *Calls on* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to make operational without further delay the Commission for State Administration, the National Information Commission and the Police Affairs Commission;

10. *Commends* the agreements reached in the Maputo talks between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional on the reintegration into the state administration of all areas now under the control of the Resistência Nacional as well as on the request for monitoring by the United Nations of all police activities in Mozambique and on undertaking additional tasks, as set out in document S/26385/Add.1;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine expeditiously the proposal by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional for United Nations monitoring of police activities in the country, as set out in document S/26385/Add.1, and welcomes his intention to send a survey team of experts in connection with the proposed United Nations police contingent and to report thereon to the Council;

12. *Urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to ensure that the momentum towards implementing the General Peace Agreement in full is maintained so that a just and lasting peace in Mozambique can be established, and to this end encourages the President of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to continue their direct talks;

13. *Encourages* the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to continue to facilitate unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement and to submit a report on the matter to the Council in good time before 31 October 1993;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3274th meeting.

[24] Ibid., document S/26385.

Decisions

At its 3300th meeting, on 29 October 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique".

Resolution 879 (1993)
of 29 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993, 850 (1993) of 9 July 1993 and 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[12] and to the timely fulfilment by all parties in good faith of obligations contained therein,

1. *Decides*, pending examination of the report of the Secretary-General due under resolution 863 (1993), to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique for an interim period terminating on 5 November 1993;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3300th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3305th meeting, on 5 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/26666 and Add.1)".[25]

Resolution 882 (1993)
of 5 November 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 and 2 November 1993 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,[26]

[25] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993.*

[26] Ibid., documents S/26666 and Add.1.

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[12] and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of the obligations contained therein,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Operation to implement the mandate fully,

Reaffirming its conviction that the resolution of conflict in Mozambique would contribute to peace and stability in the region,

Emphasizing with satisfaction the recent positive developments in the Mozambican peace process, including the direct talks between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, and the agreements signed on 3 September 1993,[23]

Stressing with mounting concern the continuing delays in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement which both parties signed,

Stressing once again the unacceptability of attempts to gain more time or further concessions or to attach new conditions to the peace process, and strongly urging the parties not to raise any further issues which might jeopardize the implementation of the Agreement, particularly in light of the commitments entered into during the Secretary-General's recent visit to Mozambique,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Commends* the agreements that were reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during the visit of the Secretary-General to Maputo on outstanding issues that were impeding the peace process;

3. *Reaffirms* the vital importance it attaches to the holding of elections no later than October 1994;

4. *Welcomes* the approval by the Mozambican parties of the revised timetable for the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and urges the parties to adhere to it without any delay;

5. *Urges* the Mozambican parties to commence assembly of troops in November 1993 and to initiate demobilization by January 1994 with a view to ensuring the completion of the demobilization process by May 1994 on the basis of the revised timetable;

6. *Notes* the progress made with regard to the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Forces, particularly the commencement of full-scale training in Nyanga, Zimbabwe, of troops from the Government and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana for the new national army;

7. *Welcomes* the approval of the guidelines for the Cease-fire Commission governing the movement of troops after signature of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the parties to adhere to the guidelines and to cooperate with the United Nations Operation in Mozambique in the efforts to enforce them;

8. *Underlines* the need to make immediately operational the National Commission for Administration, the National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Information following the agreements reached recently on their chairmanship;

9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to proceed with the selection and deployment of the one hundred twenty-eight United Nations police observers approved in resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, with a view to deploying them as soon as possible;

10. *Underscores* the importance of the parties making progress on achieving agreed political goals, specifically, the approval of an electoral law and establishment of an electoral commission by 30 November 1993 and the beginning of the concentration of troops in the assembly areas, demobilization of 50 per cent of troops by 31 March 1994, sufficient progress to meet complete demobilization by 31 May 1994, and accelerated progress in training and integrating forces in the new Mozambican Defence Forces so that the process is complete by August 1994;

11. *Calls on* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to build on the progress which has been achieved and to respect fully all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the movement of troops;

12. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique for a period of six months, subject to the proviso that the Security Council will review the status of the mandate within ninety days on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General as described in paragraph 13 below;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 31 January 1994 and every three months thereafter on whether the parties have made sufficient and tangible progress towards implementing the General Peace Agreement and meeting the timetable laid out in paragraphs 3 and 10 above, and also to report on the situation concerning the implementation of the mandate of the Operation, taking into consideration the need to achieve cost savings to the greatest extent possible, while remaining mindful of the importance of an effective discharge of its mandate;

14. *Appeals* to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement;

15. *Also appeals* to the international community to make voluntary financial contributions to the trust fund to be set up to support electoral activities of the political parties upon the approval of the electoral law;

16. *Reiterates its encouragement* to the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to facilitate unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

17. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian agencies operating in Mozambique to facilitate the speedy repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3305th meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 23 December 1993,[27] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations

[27] S/26920.

Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and to his previous letters concerning the composition of the military component of ONUMOZ. The Secretary-General reported that having completed additional consultations, he proposed that the military elements of ONUMOZ be also composed of personnel from Australia and New Zealand, which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary officers available.

In a letter dated 28 December 1993,[28] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 December 1993 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[27] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal put forward therein."

AN AGENDA FOR PEACE: PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, PEACEMAKING AND PEACE-KEEPING[1]

Decisions

At its 3166th meeting, on 28 January 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping - report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992 (S/24111)".[2]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[3]

"The Security Council has continued its examination of the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace'.[4]

"The Council notes with appreciation the views of the Secretary-General, as presented in paragraphs 63, 64 and 65 of his report, concerning cooperation with regional arrangements and organizations.

"Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the pertinent activities of the General Assembly and the challenges to international peace and security in the new phase of international relations, the Council attaches great importance to the role of regional arrangements and organizations and recognizes the need to coordinate their efforts with those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

"While reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and being aware of the variety of mandate, scope and composition of regional arrangements and organizations, the Council encourages and, where appropriate, supports such regional efforts as undertaken by regional arrangements and organizations within their respective areas of competence in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council therefore invites, within the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter, regional arrangements and organizations to study, on a priority basis, the following:

- ways and means to strengthen their functions to maintain international peace and security within their areas of competence, paying due regard to the characteristics of their respective regions. Taking into account the matters of which the Council has been seized and in accordance with the Charter, they might consider, in particular, preventive diplomacy including fact-finding, confidence-building, good offices and peace-building and, where appropriate, peace-keeping;

- ways and means further to improve coordination of their efforts with those of the United Nations. Being aware of the variety of mandate, scope and composition of the regional arrangements and organizations, the Council stresses that the forms of interaction of these arrangements and organizations with the United Nations should be flexible and adequate to each specific situation. These may include, in particular, exchange of information and consultations with the Secretary-General or, where appropriate, his special representative, with a view to enhancing the United Nations capability including monitoring and early-warning; participating as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly; secondment of officials to the United Nations Secretariat; making timely and specific requests for United Nations involvement; and a readiness to provide necessary resources.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General:

- to transmit this statement to those regional arrangements and organizations which have received a standing invitation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly as observers, and to other regional arrangements and organizations, with a view to promoting the aforementioned studies and encouraging the replies to the United Nations;

- to submit to the Council as soon as possible and preferably by the end of April 1993 a report concerning the replies from the regional arrangements and organizations.

"The Council invites the States which are members of regional arrangements and organizations to play a constructive role in the consideration by their respective arrangements or organizations of ways and means to improve coordination with the United Nations.

"In discharging its responsibilities, the Council will take into account the replies as well as the specific nature of the issue and the characteristics of the region concerned. The Council considers it important to establish such forms of cooperation between the United Nations and the regional arrangements and organizations, in the area of maintaining peace and security, that are appropriate to each specific situation.

"The Council, noting the constructive relationship it has maintained with the League of Arab States, the European Community,

---

[28] S/26921.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*.

[3] S/25184.

[4] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/24111.

the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity, supports the intention of the Secretary-General as described in paragraph 27 of his report to ask regional arrangements and organizations that have not yet sought observer status at the United Nations to do so.

"The Council notes the importance of the understanding reached at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to consider the CSCE a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and of the further examination within the framework of the CSCE of the practical implications of this understanding. The Council welcomes the role of the CSCE, together with the European Community, in the implementation of action required to carry out the pertinent resolutions of the Council.

"The Council intends to continue its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992."[5]

At its 3178th meeting, on 26 February 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping - report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992 (S/24111)".[2]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[6]

"The Security Council has continued its examination of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'An Agenda for Peace'.[4]

"The Council welcomes the observations contained in 'An Agenda for Peace' concerning the question of humanitarian assistance and its relationship to peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building, in particular those contained in paragraphs 29, 40 and 56 to 59. It notes that in some particular circumstances there may be a close relationship between acute needs for humanitarian assistance and threats to international peace and security.

"In this respect, the Council notes the Secretary-General's assessment that the impartial provision of humanitarian assistance could be of critical importance in preventive diplomacy.

"Recalling its statement on fact-finding[7] in connection with 'An Agenda for Peace', the Council recognizes the importance of humanitarian concerns in conflict situations and thus recommends that the humanitarian dimension should be incorporated in the planning and dispatching of fact-finding missions. It also recognizes the need to include this aspect in connection with information-gathering and analysis, and encourages Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General and the Governments concerned with relevant humanitarian information.

"The Council notes with concern the incidence of humanitarian crises, including mass displacements of population, becoming or aggravating threats to international peace and security. In this connection, it is important to include humanitarian considerations and indicators within the context of early-warning information capacities as referred to in paragraphs 26 and 27 of 'An Agenda for Peace'. The Council emphasizes the role of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in coordinating the activities of the various agencies and functional offices of the United Nations. It believes that this capacity should be utilized systematically at a pre-emergency phase to facilitate planning for action to assist Governments in averting crises that could affect international peace and security.

"The Council notes the ongoing and constructive collaboration between the United Nations and various regional arrangements and organizations, within their respective areas of competence, in identifying and addressing humanitarian emergencies, in order to solve crises in a manner appropriate to each specific situation. The Council also notes the important role which is being played by non-governmental organizations, in close cooperation with the United Nations, in the provision of humanitarian assistance in emergency situations around the world. The Council commends this cooperation and invites the Secretary-General further to explore ways in which this cooperation can be advanced in order to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to prevent and respond to emergency situations.

"The Council expresses concern about the increased incidence of deliberate obstruction of delivery of humanitarian relief and violence against humanitarian personnel, as well as misappropriation of humanitarian assistance, in many parts of the world, in particular in the former Yugoslavia, Iraq and Somalia, where the Council has called for secure access to affected populations for the purpose of providing humanitarian assistance. The Council stresses the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in humanitarian operations, in accordance with relevant norms and principles of international law. The Council believes that this matter requires urgent attention.

"The Council believes that humanitarian assistance should help establish the basis for enhanced stability through rehabilitation and development. The Council thus notes the importance of adequate planning in the provision of humanitarian assistance in order to improve prospects for rapid improvement of the humanitarian situation. It also notes, however, that humanitarian considerations may become or continue to be relevant during periods in which the results of peacemaking and peace-keeping efforts are beginning to be consolidated. The Council thus recognizes the importance of ensuring a smooth transition from relief to development, and notes that the provision of coordinated humanitarian assistance is among the basic peace-building tools available to the Secretary-General. In particular, it fully endorses the Secretary-General's observations in paragraph 58 of 'An Agenda for Peace' regarding the problem of land mines and invites him to address this as a matter of special concern.

"The Council intends to continue its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992."[5]

At its 3190th meeting, on 31 March 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[8]

---

[5] S/24728; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1992*, p. 102.

[6] S/25344.

[7] S/24872; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1992*, p. 103.

[8] S/25493.

"The Security Council has continued its examination of the reort of the Secretary-General entitled 'An Agenda for Peace',[4] including the problem identified in paragraphs 66 to 68 - the safety of United Nations forces and personnel deployed in conditions of strife. The Council has considered this question with regard to persons deployed in connection with a Council mandate.

"The Council commends the Secretary-General for drawing attention to this problem, including the unconscionable increase in the number of fatalities and incidents of violence involving United Nations forces and personnel. The Council shares fully the Secretary-General's concerns.

"The Council recognizes that increasingly it has found it necessary, in discharging its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to deploy United Nations forces and personnel in situations of real danger. The Council greatly appreciates the courage and commitment of these dedicated people who accept considerable personal risk in order to implement the mandates of this Organization.

"The Council recalls that it has been necessary on a number of occasions to condemn incidents directed against United Nations forces and personnel. It deplores the fact that, despite its repeated calls, incidents of violence continue.

"The Council considers that attacks and other acts of violence, whether actual or threatened, including obstruction or detention of persons, against United Nations forces and personnel are wholly unacceptable and may require the Council to take further measures to ensure the safety and security of such forces and personnel.

"The Council reiterates its demand that States and other parties to various conflicts take all possible steps to ensure the safety and security of United Nations forces and personnel. It further demands that States act promptly and effectively to deter, prosecute and punish all those responsible for attacks and other acts of violence against such forces and personnel.

"The Council notes the particular difficulties and dangers that can arise where United Nations forces and personnel are deployed in situations where the State or States concerned are unable to exercise jurisdiction in order to ensure the safety and security of such forces and personnel, or where a State is unwilling to discharge its responsibilities in this regard. In such an eventuality, the Council may consider measures appropriate to the particular circumstances to ensure that persons responsible for attacks and other acts of violence against United Nations forces and personnel are held to account for their actions.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the existing arrangements for the protection of United Nations forces and personnel, and the adequacy thereof, taking into account, *inter alia*, relevant multilateral instruments and status of forces agreements concluded between the United Nations and host countries, as well as comments he may receive from Member States, and to make such recommendations as he considers appropriate for enhancing the safety and security of United Nations forces and personnel.

"The Council will consider the matter further in the light of the Secretary-General's report and of work done in the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, including, in particular, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2006 (XIX). In that regard, the Council recognizes the need for all relevant bodies of the Organization to take concerted action to enhance the safety and security of United Nations forces and personnel.

"The Council intends to continue its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'An Agenda for Peace', as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992."[5]

At its 3207th meeting, on 30 April 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[9]

"Continuing its examination of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'An Agenda for Peace',[4] the Security Council during the month of April 1993, emphasizing the importance of building strong foundations for peace in all countries and regions of the world, considered the subject of post-conflict peace-building.

"The Council supports the view that the United Nations, in order to meet its responsibilities in the context of international peace and security, should view its objectives in respect of economic and social cooperation and development with the same sense of responsibility and urgency as its commitments in the political and security areas.

"The Council stresses that, in examining the question of post-conflict peace-building, it wishes to highlight the importance and the urgency of the work of the United Nations in the field of development cooperation, without prejudice to the recognized priorities for the activities of the United Nations in that field as defined by the competent bodies.

"The Council took note of the Secretary-General's observation that, to be truly successful, peacemaking and peace-keeping operations 'must come to include comprehensive efforts to identify and support structures which will tend to consolidate peace and advance a sense of confidence and well-being among people'. It agreed that in addition to the specific measures mentioned by the Secretary-General in paragraph 55 of his report, 'An Agenda for Peace', activities such as disarming and demobilization of belligerent forces and their reintegration into society, electoral assistance, the restoration of national security through formation of national defence and police forces and mine-clearing, where appropriate and within the framework of comprehensive settlements of conflict situations, strengthen national political structures and enhance institutional and administrative capabilities and are important in restoring a sound basis for sustainable peace.

"The Council further agrees that in the aftermath of an international conflict, peace-building may, *inter alia*, include measures and cooperative projects linking two or more countries in mutually beneficial undertakings which contribute not only to economic, social and cultural development but also enhance the mutual understanding and confidence that are so fundamental to peace.

"In discharging its responsibilities in the prevention of breaches of peace and in the resolution of conflicts, the Council encourages coordinated action by other components of the United Nations system to remedy the underlying causes of threats to peace and security. The Council is convinced that the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, in the development and implementation of their programmes, need to be constantly sensitive to the goal of strengthening international peace and security as envisaged in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations.

---

[9] S/25696.

"The Council recognizes that post-conflict peace-building, in the context of overall efforts to build the foundations of peace, in order to be effective, also needs adequate financial resources. The Council therefore recognizes that it is important for Member States and financial and other United Nations bodies and agencies, as well as other organizations outside the United Nations system, to make all possible efforts to have adequate funding available for specific projects, such as the earliest possible return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes of origin, in post-conflict situations.

"The Security Council, as the organ having primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, fully recognizes, as stated in paragraph 59 of 'An Agenda for Peace', that social peace is as important as strategic or political peace and supports the Secretary-General's view that there is a new requirement for technical assistance for the purposes described in that paragraph.

"The Council intends to continue its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'An Agenda for Peace', as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992."[5]

At its 3225th meeting, on 28 May 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-
keeping - report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992 (S/24111)".[2]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[10]

"In accordance with its statement of 29 October 1992,[5] the Security Council held a special meeting devoted to the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'An Agenda for Peace'.[4] This meeting concluded the present stage of the examination of this report by the Council. On this occasion, the Council wishes to express once again its gratitude to the Secretary-General for this report.

"The Security Council recommends that all States make participation in and support for international peace-keeping a part of their foreign and national security policy. It considers that United Nations peace-keeping operations should be conducted in accordance with the following operational principles consistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations: a clear political goal with a precise mandate subject to periodic review and to change in its character or duration only by the Council itself; the consent of the Government and, where appropriate, the parties concerned, save in exceptional cases; support for a political process or for the peaceful settlement of the dispute; impartiality in implementing Security Council decisions; readiness of the Council to take appropriate measures against parties which do not observe its decisions; and the right of the Council to authorize all means necessary for United Nations forces to carry out their mandate and the inherent right of United Nations forces to take appropriate measures for self-defence. In this context, the Security Council emphasizes the need for the full cooperation of the parties concerned in implementing the mandates of peace-keeping operations as well as relevant decisions of the Council, and stresses that peace-keeping operations should not be a substitute for a political settlement, nor should they be expected to continue in perpetuity.

"The Council has studied thoroughly the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in 'An Agenda for Peace'. It pays tribute to the valuable contributions made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and other relevant bodies of the General Assembly. These discussions and consultations make it possible to formulate more clearly the common priorities of the Member States.

"In the context of the rapid growth in and new approaches to peace-keeping operations, the Council commends the initial measures taken by the Secretary-General to improve the capacity of the United Nations in this field. It believes that bold new steps are required and invites all Member States to make their views known to the Secretary-General. It also invites the Secretary-General to submit by September 1993 a further report addressed to all the Members of the United Nations containing specific new proposals for further enhancing these capabilities, including:

- the strengthening and consolidation of the peace-keeping and military structure of the Secretariat, including creation of a plans and current operations directorate reporting to the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations to facilitate planning and to enhance coordination;

- notification by Member States of specific forces or capabilities which, with the approval of their national authorities, they could make available on a case-by-case basis to the United Nations for the full spectrum of peace-keeping or humanitarian operations; in this context the Council welcomes the Secretary-General's effort to ascertain the readiness and availability of Member States' forces or capabilities for peace-keeping operations and encourages Member states to cooperate in this effort;
- the feasibility of maintaining a limited revolving reserve of equipment commonly used in peace-keeping or humanitarian operations;

- elements for inclusion in national military or police training programmes for peace-keeping operations to prepare personnel for a United Nations peace-keeping role, including suggestions concerning the feasibility of conducting multinational peace-keeping exercises;

- refinement of standardized procedures to enable forces to work together more effectively;

- developing the non-military elements of peace-keeping operations.

"In view of the mounting cost and complexity of peace-keeping operations, the Security Council also requests the Secretary-General in his report to address measures designed to place them on a more solid and durable financial basis, taking into account where appropriate the Volcker-Ogata report[11] and addressing the necessary financial and managerial reforms, diversification of funding, and the need to ensure adequate resources for peace-keeping operations and maximum transparency and accountability in the use of resources. In this context the Council recalls that, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States. It calls upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions.

"The Council expresses gratitude to the soldiers and civilians who have served or are serving in United Nations peace-keeping operations. It pays tribute to the courageous nationals of dozens of States who have been killed or wounded while fulfilling their duty to the United Nations. It also strongly condemns attacks on United Nations peace-keepers and declares its determination to undertake more

[10] S/25859.

[11] "Financing an effective United Nations: a report of the Independent Advisory Group on United Nations Financing" (A/48/460, annex, and Corr.1).

decisive efforts to ensure the security of United Nations personnel in the course of fulfilling their duties.

"In accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council notes the need to strengthen the United Nations potential for preventive diplomacy. It welcomes General Assembly resolution 47/120 of 24 November 1992. It notes with satisfaction the increased use of fact-finding missions. It invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant detailed information on situations of tension and potential crisis. It invites the Secretary-General to consider appropriate measures for strengthening the Secretariat capacity to collect and analyse information. The Council recognizes the importance of new approaches to prevention of conflicts, and supports preventive deployment, on a case-by-case basis, in zones of instability and potential crisis the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Council underlines the close link which may exist, in many cases, between humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping operations and highly appreciates recent efforts by the Secretary-General aimed at further improvement of coordination among Member States and relevant agencies and organizations, including non-governmental organizations. It reiterates, in this context, its concern that humanitarian personnel should have unimpeded access to those in need.

"The Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the role of regional arrangements and organizations and to coordination between their efforts and those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council welcomes the readiness of Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to cooperate with the United Nations and other Member States by providing their particular resources and capabilities for peace-keeping purposes. The Council, acting within the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter, calls upon regional organizations and arrangements to consider ways and means of enhancing their contributions to the maintenance of peace and security. For its part the Council expresses its readiness to support and facilitate, taking into account specific circumstances, peace-keeping efforts undertaken in the framework of regional organizations and arrangements in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter. The Council looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations.

"The Council draws attention to the increasing significance of post-conflict peace-building. It is convinced that in present circumstances peace-building is inseparably linked with the maintenance of peace.

"The Council stresses the value of its high-level meetings and expresses its intention to convene such a meeting on the subject of peace-keeping in the near future."

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST[1]

Decision

At its 3167th meeting, on 28 January 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/25150 and Add.1)".[2]

Resolution 803 (1993)
of 28 January 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 22 January 1993 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[3] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 18 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[4]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1993;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[5] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the

---

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

[3] Ibid., documents S/25150 and Add.1.

[4] Ibid., document S/25125.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 3167th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier, the President made the following statement:[6]

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)[3] submitted in conformity with resolution 768 (1992).

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

"The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life, and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

At its 3220th meeting, on 26 May 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/25809)".[7]

Resolution 830 (1993)
of 26 May 1993

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 May 1993 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[8]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1993;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 3220th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 830 (1993), the President made the following statement:[9]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[8] states, in paragraph 21: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'"

At its 3258th meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/26111)".[10]

Resolution 852 (1993)
of 28 July 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 1978 and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 1993 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[11] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

---

[6] S/25185.

[7] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993.*

[8] Ibid., document S/25809.

[9] S/25849.

[10] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993.*

[11] Ibid., document S/26111.

Taking note of the letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[12]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1994;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[5] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 3258th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[13]

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL),[11] submitted in conformity with resolution 803 (1993) of 28 January 1993.

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

"The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

In a letter dated 30 July 1993,[14] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). The Secretary-General had reported to the Council that he had consulted Governments about the replacement of the Finnish infantry battalion, which would be withdrawn by the end of the year.[15] The Secretary-General stated that he had accepted Poland's offer to provide the battalion. At the same time, the Polish logistic unit would be withdrawn and logistic support would be consolidated in the hands of the Canadian logistic unit, which would be slightly strengthened. Some logistic tasks would be assumed by the infantry battalions themselves. These changes would be made over the next several months in connection with the rotation of contingents. UNDOF would thus comprise infantry battalions from Austria and Poland and a logistic unit from Canada. In addition, the military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) would assist UNDOF as before. UNTSO's observers come from 19 countries.

In a letter dated 2 August 1993,[16] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 30 July 1993 concerning the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.[14] They note the information contained in it."

At its 3320th meeting, on 29 November 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/26781)".[17]

Resolution 887 (1993)
of 29 November 1993

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1993 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[18]

Decides:

---

[12] Ibid., document S/26083.

[13] S/26183.

[14] S/26225.

[15] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25809, para. 4.

[16] S/26226.

[17] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993.*

[18] Ibid., document S/26781.

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1994;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Council resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 3320th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 887 (1993), the President made the following statement:[19]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[18] states, in paragraph 19: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'"

THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA[1]

Decision

At its 3168th meeting, on 29 January 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Portugal, Zaire and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola:

"Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) (S/25140 and Add.1);[2]

"Letter dated 25 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25161)".[2]

---

[19] S/26809.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

Resolution 804 (1993)
of 29 January 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992,

Having considered the further report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 25 January 1993,[3]

Having considered also the request submitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of Angola in its letter dated 21 January 1993,[4]

Gravely disturbed by the recent outbreak of heavy fighting in many parts of Angola and the further deterioration of the already dangerous political and military situation in that country,

Gravely concerned at the continuing non-implementation of the major provisions of the Peace Accords for Angola,

Concerned at the recent absence of dialogue between the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and welcoming the meeting between them under United Nations auspices at Addis Ababa to discuss the cease-fire and political matters,

Also concerned at the outrageous harassment and physical abuse to which personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II have been subjected, and the looting and destruction of United Nations property, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,

Further concerned at reports of foreign support for and involvement in military actions in Angola,

Regretting that the deteriorating situation has made it increasingly difficult for the Mission to carry out its mandate,

Recalling that democratic elections were held on 29 and 30 September 1992, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certified as being generally free and fair, and that steps have been taken to set up a Government of National Unity which would reflect the results of the legislative elections, and deeply regretting the failure of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to take part in the political institutions thus established,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Recognizing that the Angolans themselves bear ultimate responsibility for the restoration of peace and national reconciliation in their country,

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at resolving the present crisis and resuming the political process, in particular through the completion of the electoral process,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the further report of the Secretary-General;

---

[3] Ibid., documents S/25140 and Add.1.

[4] Ibid., document S/25155.

2. *Strongly condemns* the persistent violations of the main provisions of the Peace Accords for Angola, in particular the initial rejection by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola of the election results, its withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities and the resumption of hostilities;

3. *Demands* that the two parties cease fire immediately, restore continued and meaningful dialogue at their meeting at Addis Ababa and agree on a clear timetable for the full implementation of the Peace Accords, in particular with regard to confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and formation of the unified national armed forces, effective restoration of the Government administration throughout the country, the completion of the electoral process and the free circulation of people and goods;

4. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their continuing efforts to restore the peace process and to carry out the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II under extremely difficult conditions;

5. *Urges once again* the two parties, and in particular the National Union, to produce early evidence of their adherence to, and fulfilment without exception of, the Peace Accords;

6. *Strongly appeals* to the Government of Angola and the National Union to confirm as soon as possible to the Secretary-General that real progress has been made towards implementation of the Peace Accords;

7. *Appeals* to all Member States to render economic and technical assistance to the Government of Angola for reconstruction and development of the country;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States to support all those concerned in their efforts for the implementation of the Peace Accords;

9. *Urges* all Member States to take all necessary steps to stop immediately and effectively any direct or indirect military or paramilitary interference from their territories and to respect scrupulously the provisions of the Peace Accords concerning the cessation of supply of lethal material to any Angolan party;

10. *Strongly condemns* violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the attacks against the civilian population, including the extensive killings carried out by armed civilians, and calls upon both parties to abide by their obligations thereunder and the appropriate provisions of the Peace Accords;

11. *Demands* that the National Union immediately release foreign nationals taken hostage;

12. *Strongly condemns* attacks in Angola against personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, and demands that the Government and the National Union take all necessary measures to ensure their safety and security;

13. *Expresses its condolences* to the family of the Mission police observer who lost his life;

14. *Approves* the recommendation of the Secretary-General to maintain a Special Representative for Angola based in Luanda, with the necessary civilian, military and police staff with the mandate as described in paragraph 29 of the report of the Secretary-General;

15. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a period of three months, until 30 April 1993, with the proviso that, as a provisional measure based on security considerations, the Secretary-General is authorized to concentrate Mission deployment in Luanda, and at his discretion in other provincial locations, with the levels of equipment and personnel he deems appropriate to be retained in order to allow the subsequent expeditious redeployment of the Mission as soon as this becomes feasible, with a view to the resumption of its functions in accordance with the Peace Accords and previous resolutions on this matter;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 30 April 1993, a report on the situation in Angola, together with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process, and in the meantime to keep the Council regularly informed;

17. *Stresses its readiness* to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by the present resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

18. *Reiterates its readiness* to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the Peace Accords;

19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3168th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 22 February 1993,[5] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General stated that as members of the Council were aware from paragraph 35 of his report of 21 January 1993 on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II),[6] that the former Chief Military Observer of the Mission returned to his country's service on 14 December 1992. Having completed the necessary consultations, he intended to appoint as Chief Military Observer of UNAVEM II Major-General Chris Abutu Garuba (Nigeria) who, subject to the Council's approval, would assume his functions in Luanda as soon as it was clear that conditions existed for UNAVEM II to pursue actively the military aspects of its mandate.

In a letter dated 26 February 1993,[7] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 February 1993 concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Chris Abutu Garuba of Nigeria as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II[5] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3182nd meeting, on 12 March 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

---

[5] S/25342.

[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25140.

[7] S/25343.

Resolution 811 (1993)
of 12 March 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992 and 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993,

Gravely disturbed by the recent outbreak of heavy fighting in many parts of Angola, the large number of casualties and massive loss of human life which have ensued and the further deterioration of the already dangerous political and military situation, bringing the country to the verge of the resumption of civil war,

Gravely concerned at the persistent violations by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola of the major provisions of the Peace Accords for Angola,

Also concerned at reports that military support and equipment continue to flow in contravention of the Peace Accords,

Noting with particular concern that a humanitarian tragedy of grave proportions is developing in Angola and the need, therefore, for increased international humanitarian assistance,

Deeply regretting that the second meeting between the delegations of the Government of Angola and the National Union, which had been scheduled to be held on 26 February 1993 at Addis Ababa under the auspices of the United Nations, did not take place because of the failure by the National Union to fulfil its commitment to send a delegationa,

Noting with satisfaction the readiness displayed by the Government of Angola to participate in the Addis Ababa meeting,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at resolving the present crisis through negotiations,

1. *Strongly condemns* the persistent violations by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola of the major provisions of the Peace Accords for Angola, in particular the continued rejection by the National Union of the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General determined to be generally free and fair, its failure to take part in the political institutions established on the basis of those elections, its failure to engage in meaningful negotiations with the Government of Angola, its withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces and its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities and the resumption of hostilities;

2. *Demands* that the National Union accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the Peace Accords, and also demands that the two parties, particularly the National Union, produce early evidence, not later than 30 March 1993, that real progress has been made towards the implementation of the Accords;

3. *Strongly demands* an immediate cease-fire throughout the country, and also demands the resumption without delay and without preconditions of a continued and meaningful dialogue under United Nations auspices so that a clear timetable for the completion of the implementation of the Peace Accords may be established;

4. *Reaffirms* that it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process, and will consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to advance the implementation of the Peace Accords;

5. *Strongly condemns* verbal and physical attacks against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and personnel in Angola of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, and demands that these attacks cease forthwith and that the Government of Angola and the National Union take all necessary measures to ensure their safety and security;

6. *Condemns* the kidnapping of a Mission military observer in Cabinda on 23 February 1993 and demands that he be released unharmed and unconditionally and without further delay;

7. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their continuing efforts to restore the peace process and to carry out the mandate of the Mission under extremely difficult conditions;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek to organize a meeting between the Government of Angola and the National Union at the highest possible level with a view to securing the full implementation of the Peace Accords, which meeting is to take place in good time before 30 April 1993, and to consider also the future role of the United Nations in Angola, and encourages the parties to respond positively;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pending the submission of the report referred to in paragraph 16 of resolution 804 (1993), to present as soon as possible a progress report on the efforts for the resumption of the talks between the two parties in Angola at all appropriate levels;

10. *Calls on* all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola, and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with the resources at her disposal, to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

11. *Strongly appeals* to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

12. *Appeals once again* to all Member States to render economic, material and technical assistance to the Government of Angola for the reconstruction and development of the country;

13. *Looks forward* to the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 16 of resolution 804 (1993) on the situation in Angola, together with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3182nd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3206th meeting, on 30 April 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: letter dated 29

April 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25690)".[8]

Resolution 823 (1993)
of 30 April 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993 and 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993,

Recalling its resolution 804 (1993), in particular paragraph 15, in which it decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II for a period of three months, until 30 April 1993,

Extending its support to the current and ongoing peace talks in Abidjan between the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola under United Nations auspices and chairmanship, and expressing the hope that those talks will result in an immediate cease-fire and in the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola,

Gravely concerned at the continuing attacks against international humanitarian flights operating in Angola, in particular the recent shooting down of a World Food Programme airplane,

Taking into account the letter dated 29 April 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,[9]

1. *Decides* to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II until 31 May 1993;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 31 May 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and in the meantime to keep the Council regularly informed;

3. *Stresses its readiness* to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by the present resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

4. *Condemns* the attacks against international humanitarian flights operating in Angola and demands that these attacks cease forthwith and that both parties, in particular the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of these flights as well as the security of Mission personnel;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3206th meeting

[8] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993.*

[9] Ibid., document S/25690.

Decisions

At its 3226th meeting, on 1 June 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) (S/25840 and Add.1)".[8]

Resolution 834 (1993)
of 1 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 84 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993,

Having considered the further report of the Secretary-General of 25 and 27 May 1993,[10]

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the political and military situation, and noting with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Gravely concerned at the failure of the talks between the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola held at Abidjan under the auspices of the United Nations and the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with participation of the representatives of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process - Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America - and in particular at the failure to establish a cease-fire,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola, with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. *Decides* to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II for a period of forty-five days, until 15 July 1993, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Stresses* the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by the Mission and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola;

3. *Reiterates its demand* that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the Peace Accords;

4. *Condemns* the National Union for its actions and armed attacks, which have resulted in increased hostilities and which endanger the peace process, and demands that it immediately cease such actions and armed attacks;

[10] Ibid., documents S/25840 and Add.1.

5. *Welcomes* the disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the Peace Accords and pertinent Security Council resolutions, deeply regrets the refusal of the National Union at the talks to agree to the withdrawal of its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and demands that it do so;

6. *Affirms* that such occupation is a grave violation of the Peace Accords;

7. *Strongly appeals* to the two parties, in particular to the National Union, to re-initiate as soon as possible the interrupted peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the earliest establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the Peace Accords, further undertakings between the two parties, and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, due account being taken of what was achieved during the discussion of the Abidjan draft protocol;

8. *Holds* the National Union responsible for the breakdown of the talks and for thereby jeopardizing the peace process, and reaffirms that it will consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to advance the implementation of the Peace Accords;

9. *Fully supports* the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at restoring the peace process and at carrying out the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II under extremely difficult conditions;

10. *Calls on* all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the Peace Accords, and urges all States to refrain from providing to the National Union any form of direct or indirect military assistance or other support inconsistent with the peace process;

11. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the humanitarian activities being undertaken by the United Nations system in Angola under the overall coordination of the Special Representative, including the preparation of the United Nations humanitarian assistance plan for Angola, and strongly appeals to the Government of Angola and to the National Union to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's efforts in this field;

12. *Calls on* all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond swiftly and generously to the Secretary-General's appeal in implementation of the above-mentioned plan and to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola, and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the provision of such assistance;

13. *Reiterates its appeal* to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need, and commends in particular the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to establish agreed humanitarian relief corridors;

14. *Also reiterates its appeal* to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and the safety of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 15 July 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

16. *Reiterates its readiness* to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by the present resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3226th meeting

Decisions

In a letter dated 27 May 1993,[11] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General reported that his Special Representative for Angola, Ms. Margaret Anstee, had expressed the wish some time ago to be released from her responsibilities. Expressing his profound appreciation for Ms. Anstee's dedicated service to the cause of peace and reconciliation in Angola, the Secretary-General stated that he had reluctantly agreed to accede to her wishes and that she would conclude her assignment shortly. The Secretary-General stated that following consultations, it was his intention, at the conclusion of Ms. Anstee's term, to appoint Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali, as his Special Representative for Angola, effective 28 June 1993.

In a letter dated 4 June 1993,[12] the President of the Security Council informed the General-Secretary as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 27 May 1993 concerning the appointment of a new Special Representative for Angola[11] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision.

"At the same time, members of the Council wish to take this opportunity to express their appreciation to Ms. Margaret Anstee for the courage and untiring dedication she has shown as your Special Representative in Angola, in especially difficult circumstances."

At its 3232nd meeting, on 8 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[13]

"The Security Council received with grave concern and shock the report of the Secretary-General on the attack on 27 May 1993 by forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) on a train carrying civilians between Quipungo and Matala, which resulted in the death of 225 persons, including women and children, and several hundred wounded.

"The Council strongly condemns this action by UNITA, which is a clear violation of Council resolutions and of international humanitarian law, and it reiterates its demand that UNITA immediately

[11] S/25882.

[12] S/25883.

[13] S/25899.

cease its armed attacks. The Council expresses its condemnation of such criminal attacks and stresses that those responsible must be held accountable. It urges UNITA leaders to make sure that its forces abide by the rules of international humanitarian law.

"The Council emphasizes once again the imperative need for an immediate cease-fire throughout the country. It reiterates its appeal to the two parties, in particular UNITA, to re-initiate the interrupted peace talks with a view to the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola."

At its 3254th meeting, on 15 July 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Egypt, Namibia, Portugal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) (S/26060 and Add.1 and 2)".[14]

Resolution 851 (1993)
of 15 July 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993 and 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993,

Having considered the further report of the Secretary-General of 12 and 14 July 1993,[15]

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 8 June 1993,[13]

Welcoming the Declaration on the Situation in Angola adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session,[16] held at Cairo from 28 to 30 June 1993, and the resolution on the situation in Angola adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session,[17] held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993,

Welcoming also the joint statement issued in Moscow on 8 July 1993 by the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America,[18] the three observer States to the Angolan peace process,

Taking note of the Special Declaration on Angola adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the political and military situation, and noting with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Deeply concerned that the peace talks remain suspended and that a cease-fire has not been established,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. *Welcomes* the further report of the Secretary-General of 12 and 14 July 1993, and decides to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II for a period of two months, until 15 September 1993;

2. *Reiterates its readiness* to consider taking action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by the present resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by the Mission and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola;

4. *Reiterates its demand* that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the Peace Accords;

5. *Condemns* the National Union for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering for the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy and again demands that it immediately cease such actions;

6. *Also condemns* the National Union's repeated attempts to seize additional territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and demands once again that it immediately do so and agree without delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the Peace Accords;

7. *Reaffirms* that such occupation is a grave violation of the Peace Accords and is incompatible with the goal of peace through agreements and reconciliation;

8. *Stresses* the fundamental need to re-initiate without delay the peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the immediate establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the Peace Accords and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

9. *Takes note* of statements by the National Union that it is prepared to resume peace negotiations and demands that it act accordingly;

10. *Welcomes* the continued disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the Peace Agreements and the relevant Security Council resolutions;

---

[14] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

[15] Ibid., documents S/26060 and Add.1 and 2.

[16] Ibid., document S/26076.

[17] Ibid., document S/26081.

[18] Ibid., document S/26064.

11. *Urges* all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the Peace Accords, especially from providing any form of direct or indirect military assistance to the National Union, or any other support to the National Union inconsistent with the peace process;

12. *Expresses its readiness* to consider the imposition of measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including a mandatory embargo on the sale or supply to the National Union of arms and related *matériel* and other military assistance, to prevent it from pursuing its military actions, unless by 15 September 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the Peace Accords and relevant Security Council resolutions;

13. *Recognizes* the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola, and in this regard welcomes the provision of assistance to the Government in support of the democratic process;

14. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

15. *Takes note* of statements by the National Union that it will cooperate in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans and demands that it act accordingly;

16. *Calls upon* all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond swiftly and generously to the Secretary-General's appeal in implementation of the above-mentioned plan and to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola, and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

17. *Demands* that the National Union continue to extend its cooperation in ensuring the immediate evacuation of foreign nationals and their family members from Huambo and other locations which it has occupied;

18. *Reiterates its strong condemnation* of the attack by National Union forces on 27 May 1993 on a train carrying civilians, and reaffirms that such criminal attacks are clear violations of international humanitarian law;

19. *Reiterates its appeal* to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need, and commends in particular the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to establish agreed humanitarian relief corridors;

20. *Also reiterates its appeal* to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, as well as of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 15 September 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible the budgetary implications of bringing the Mission up to its full strength as mandated in resolution 696 (1991);

23. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3254th meeting.

Decision

At its 3277th meeting, on 15 September 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Egypt, Nigeria and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) (S/26434 and Add.1)".[18]

Resolution 864 (1993)
of 15 September 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993 and 851 (1993) of 15 July 1993,

Having considered the further report of the Secretary-General of 13 and 14 September 1993,[19]

Expressing grave concern at the continuing deterioration of the political and military situation, and noting with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Deeply concerned that, despite its previous resolutions and the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, the peace talks remain suspended and a cease-fire has not been established,

Welcoming the joint statement issued in Lisbon on 10 September 1993 by the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America,[20] the three observer States to the Angolan peace process,

Welcoming also and supporting to that end the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations, and stressing the importance it attaches thereto,

Welcoming further the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity and of heads of State of neighbouring countries to facilitate the resumption of the peace process in Angola,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

A

1. *Welcomes* the further report of the Secretary-General of 13 and 14 September 1993, and decides to extend the existing mandate of the

[19] Ibid., documents S/26434 and Add.1.

[20] Ibid., document S/26488.

United Nations Angola Verification Mission II for a period of three months, until 15 December 1993;

2. *Reiterates its readiness* to consider taking action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by the present resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by the Mission and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola;

4. *Welcomes* the continued disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the Peace Accords and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. *Reaffirms its recognition* of the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola and in this regard welcomes the provision of assistance to the Government in support of the democratic process;

6. *Reiterates once again its demand* that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 and abide fully by the Peace Accords;

7. *Condemns* the National Union for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering for the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy, and again demands that it immediately cease such actions;

8. *Also condemns* the repeated attempts by the National Union to seize additional territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and demands once again that it immediately do so and agree without delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the Peace Accords;

9. *Reaffirms* that such occupation is a grave violation of the Peace Accords and is incompatible with the goal of peace through agreements and reconciliation;

10. *Stresses once again* the fundamental need to re-initiate without delay the peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the immediate establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the Peace Accords and Security Council resolutions;

11. *Takes note* of statements by the National Union that it is prepared to resume peace negotiations and demands that it act accordingly;

12. *Welcomes* the further steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

13. *Strongly condemns* the repeated attacks carried out by the National Union against United Nations personnel working to provide humanitarian assistance and reaffirms that such attacks are clear violations of international humanitarian law;

14. *Takes note* of statements by the National Union that it will cooperate in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans and demands that it act accordingly;

15. *Reiterates its appeal* to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II as well as of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

16. *Demands* that the National Union proceed immediately to the release of all foreign citizens held against their will and to abstain from any action which might cause damage to foreign property;

B

Strongly condemning the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and holding its leadership responsible for not having taken the necessary measures to comply with the demands made by the Security Council in its previous resolutions,

Determined to ensure respect for its resolutions and the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola,

Urging all States to refrain from providing any form of direct or indirect assistance, support or encouragement to the National Union,

Determining that, as a result of the National Union's military actions, the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

17. *Decides* that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 19 to 25 below shall come into force ten days after the date of adoption of the present resolution unless the Secretary-General notifies the Council that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the implementation of the Peace Accords and relevant Security Council resolutions;

18. *Decides also* that if, at any time after the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola has broken the cease-fire or ceased to participate constructively in the implementation of the Peace Accords and the relevant Council resolutions, the provisions set forth in paragraphs 19 to 25 below shall come into force immediately;

19. *Decides further*, with a view to prohibiting all sale or supply to the National Union of arms and related *matériel* and military assistance, as well as petroleum and petroleum products, that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the afore-mentioned, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products, whether or not originating in their territory, to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations;

20. *Calls upon* all States, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of the present resolution;

21. *Calls upon* States to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by the present resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

22. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following

tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(*a*) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 24 below;

(*b*) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

(*c*) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(*d*) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(*e*) To promulgate guidelines that may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 19;

23. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the committee established by paragraph 22 above in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

24. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 October 1993 on the measures they have adopted in order to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 19 above;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the committee established by paragraph 22 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

26. *Expresses its readiness* to consider the imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including, *inter alia*, trade measures against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and restrictions on the travel of its personnel, unless by 1 November 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola and relevant Security Council resolutions;

C

27. *Expresses also its readiness* to review the measures in the present resolution if the Secretary-General reports to the Council that an effective cease-fire has been established and that substantial progress has been achieved towards the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola and relevant Council resolutions;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case in good time before 1 November 1993 and again before 15 December 1993, a report on the situation in Angola and the implementation of the present resolution, with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

29. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3277th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3302nd meeting, on 1 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) (S/26644)".[21]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[22]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 27 October 1993[23] submitted in response to paragraph 28 of resolution 864 (1993). It notes the exploratory talks in Lusaka under the auspices of the United Nations, to which both the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have sent delegations. It affirms its complete support for the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the Peace Accords for Angola and Security Council resolutions. It calls upon the Angolan parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to this end.

"The Council notes recent actions taken by both parties, including the lessening of hostilities, and considers it essential that the two parties take the necessary steps to resume direct negotiations towards a peaceful settlement and agree without delay on the modalities for an effective cease-fire in accordance with Council resolutions.

"The Council notes UNITA's communiqué of 6 October referred to in paragraph 11 of the report of the Secretary-General. It expresses its concern that the Secretary-General has reported that not enough progress has yet been made towards the full implementation of the Peace Accords and relevant Council resolutions. It demands that UNITA take the necessary steps to comply with its previous resolutions. It expresses its readiness to consider the immediate imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including, *inter alia*, trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, at any time that it observes that UNITA is not cooperating in good faith to make the cease-fire effective and implement the Peace Accords and relevant Council resolutions, or upon a report from the Secretary-General to that effect.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Angola. It is encouraged, however, by the Secretary-General's report that the United Nations system, working with humanitarian agencies, has now been able significantly to increase the rate of delivery of relief aid to all parts of the country. It welcomes the resumption of humanitarian relief deliveries to the cities of Cuito and Huambo. It calls upon the parties to cooperate fully in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans throughout the country, to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of United Nations and other personnel involved in humanitarian relief

---

[21] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993.*

[22] S/26677.

[23] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26644.

operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law. It commends the international community for its generous provision of relief aid and calls upon the international community to make available further relief aid rapidly to meet the growing need.

"The Council shares the Secretary-General's view that the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) should be able to respond rapidly to any progress which might be achieved in the peace process. It encourages the Secretary-General to carry out urgent contingency planning for the possible augmentation of the existing strength of the military, police and medical components of UNAVEM II for deployment in the event of significant progress in the peace process, including contacting potential troop contributors. It stands ready to take decisions in the matter at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993.

"The Council again expresses its strongest appeal that both sides, in particular UNITA, undertake to commit themselves to the peace process that will lead to a comprehensive settlement in Angola on the basis of the Peace Accords.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter and will review the position again with regard to further measures at the latest on 15 December in the context of its consideration of the report that the Secretary-General is due to make by that date pursuant to its resolution 864 (1993)."

At its 3323rd meeting, on 15 December 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) (S/26872 and Add.1)".[21]

Resolution 890 (1993)
of 15 December 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993, 851 (1993) of 15 July 1993 and 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 1 November 1993,[22]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 and 15 December 1993,[24]

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Welcoming the resumption of direct negotiations in Lusaka under the auspices of the United Nations, and the ongoing efforts of the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to reach a negotiated settlement,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the Peace Accords and relevant Council resolutions,

Noting actions taken by both parties, including the lessening of hostilities, but deeply concerned that an effective cease-fire has not yet been established,

Stressing the importance it attaches to the acceptance by the National Union without reservations, as requested by the Security Council, of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding fully by the Peace Accords and relevant Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned also about the continued grave humanitarian situation,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 3 and 15 December 1993;

2. *Stresses again* the importance it places on a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Angola in conformity with the Peace Accords for Angola and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and urges both parties to continue to demonstrate flexibility in the negotiations and a commitment to peace;

3. *Decides* to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II until 16 March 1994;

4. *Reaffirms its willingness* as necessary to review the existing mandate of the Mission to determine whether it is able to carry out effectively its mission, taking account of any progress achieved towards the early establishment of peace in the country;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and the Mission, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the Peace Accords and relevant Council resolutions;

6. *Calls upon* both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka, urges them to exercise maximum restraint and to stop immediately all military actions in order to prevent further suffering on the part of the civilian population of Angola and damage to Angola's economy, and also urges them to agree on the modalities for and establishment of an effective and sustainable cease-fire in accordance with relevant Council resolutions and to conclude a peaceful settlement as soon as possible;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council as soon as an effective cease-fire is established and in any case by 1 February 1994 on progress made by the parties in the Lusaka talks, including a report on progress achieved in furthering the peace process, establishing an effective cease-fire and implementing relevant Council resolutions and the Peace Accords;

8. *Notes* the steps taken by the Secretary-General to initiate contingency planning for the possible augmentation of the existing components of the Mission for deployment in the event of significant progress in the peace process, and requests him to inform the Council periodically in this regard;

9. *Reiterates its readiness*, in the event of the achievement of an effective and sustainable cease-fire, to consider promptly any recommendations by the Secretary-General on the basis of that contingency planning;

[24] Ibid., documents S/26872 and Add.1.

10. *Reaffirms further* the need for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all civilian populations in need;

11. *Welcomes* the actions taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

12. *Commends* those Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and strongly appeals to all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

13. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

14. *Decides*, in view of the direct negotiations under way between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but reiterates its readiness to consider at any time further steps, in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation of the Secretary-General, either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3323rd meeting.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA[1]

Decisions

At its 3169th meeting, on 29 January 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Georgia:

"Note verbale dated 25 December 1992 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General (S/25026);[2]

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia (S/25188)".[3]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[4]

"The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 January 1993 on the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia.[5]

"The Council expresses its grave preoccupation regarding the further deterioration of the situation in Abkhazia and calls on all the parties immediately to cease the fighting and to observe and implement faithfully the terms of the agreement of 3 September 1992,[6] which affirms that the territorial integrity of Georgia shall be ensured, provides for a cease-fire and the commitment by the parties not to resort to the use of force, and constitutes the basis for an overall political solution.

"The Council shares the observation of the Secretary-General that the restoration of a viable peace process in Abkhazia, based on the agreement of 3 September 1992, may require more active support by the international community to assist the parties to agree to a cease-fire and to the return of refugees and to work out a political settlement. In that context the Council reiterates its support for the current efforts undertaken by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

"The Council endorses, to this end, the proposal of the Secretary-General to send a new mission to Georgia to review the situation in Abkhazia and stresses the need to ensure effective coordination between the activities of the United Nations and those of the CSCE aiming at restoring peace. The Council believes that it is necessary to assess the overall political situation and to discuss and provide advice on practical matters such as the establishment and monitoring of an immediate cease-fire, the monitoring of the border in Abkhazia between Georgia and the Russian Federation, and the protection of the railway and communication links in Abkhazia.

"The Council also endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General to send a fact-finding mission to Abkhazia to look into the allegations of violations of international humanitarian law by both sides.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report on the outcome of the mission and to propose measures to consolidate the cease-fire and for an overall political settlement."

In a letter dated 5 May 1993,[7] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the statement of the President of the Security Council of 29 January 1993 in connection with the Council's consideration of the situation in Georgia[4] and stated that the situation in Abkhazia had further deteriorated since the adoption of that statement and that he had concluded that the dispatch of another visiting mission, as he had originally envisaged, would not be an adequate approach in attempting to revive the peace process. He believed that a more concentrated effort was needed for the establishment of a lasting cease-fire and for the resumption of a process of political negotiation. He therefore had decided, after the necessary

---

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*.

[3] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*.

[4] S/25198.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25188.

[6] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24523.

[7] S/25756.

consultations, to appoint Ambassador Edouard Brunner (Switzerland) as his Special Envoy for Georgia. Ambassador Brunner's tasks, based on the 3 September 1992 agreement,[6] would be as follows:

(*a*) To obtain agreement on a cease-fire;

(*b*) To assist the parties in reviving the process of negotiations to find a political solution to the conflict;

(*c*) To enlist the support of neighbouring countries and others concerned in achieving the above objectives.

The Secretary-General had asked Ambassador Brunner to report to him on the results achieved after an initial period of three months, at which time he would make a decision on whether to extend his appointment.

In a letter dated 11 May 1993,[8] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 5 May 1993 concerning Georgia[7] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They are concerned at the situation in Georgia as reported in your letter and accordingly welcome your decision to appoint Ambassador Edouard Brunner as your Special Envoy for Georgia.

"The members of the Council look forward to further reports on developments in Georgia on Ambassador Brunner's mission as it develops, and on any future recommendations you wish to make in the context of that mission."

At its 3249th meeting, on 2 July 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: letter dated 2 July 1993 from the head of State of the Republic of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26031)".[9]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[10]

"The Security Council has considered the letter dated 2 July 1993 from the head of State of the Republic of Georgia to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia.[11] The Council expresses its deep concern at the reports of increased fighting around Sukhumi. It calls on all the parties to cease military action immediately and to respect the cease-fire agreement of 14 May 1993. The Council will consider without delay the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1993,[12] and the recommendations therein."

[8] S/25757.

[9] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

[10] S/26032.

[11] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26031.

[12] Ibid., document S/26023.

At its 3252nd meeting, on 9 July 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia (S/26023 and Add.1 and 2)".[9]

Resolution 849 (1993)
of 9 July 1993

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 and 7 July 1993,[13]

Recalling the statements made by the President of the Security Council on 10 September[14] and 8 October[15] 1992 and 29 January 1993[4] concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,

Recalling the Moscow Agreement of 3 September 1992,[6]

Endorsing the approach set out in the letter dated 5 May 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[7]

Noting with concern the recent intensification of fighting around Sukhumi,

Reaffirming the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 2 July 1993,[10] in which the Council called in particular on all parties to respect the cease-fire agreement of 14 May 1993,

Stressing the importance it attaches, in the context of the deployment of military observers, to the existence and implementation of a cease-fire and a peace process with the effective involvement of the United Nations,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the observations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy to the region to assist in reaching agreement on the implementation of the cease-fire and to begin immediately the necessary preparations, including contacting Member States which may be able to make observers available and sending a planning team to the area, for the dispatch of fifty military observers to Georgia once the cease-fire is implemented;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to notify the Council, for its decision, when the cease-fire has been implemented and in his view conditions permit the deployment of the observers, and to make recommendations at that stage for their mandate, and declares its readiness to act expeditiously upon such notification;

4. *Welcomes* in this context the Secretary-General's continuing efforts to launch a peace process involving the parties to the conflict and with the participation of the Government of the Russian Federation as a facilitator;

[13] Ibid., documents S/26023 and Add.1 and 2.

[14] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24542.

[15] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24637.

5. *Supports* the Secretary-General's continuing cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in their efforts to bring peace to the region;

6. *Calls* on the Government of the Republic of Georgia to enter expeditiously into discussion with the United Nations on a status-of-forces agreement to facilitate early deployment of observers when the Council so decides;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3252nd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3261st meeting, on 6 August 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: letter dated 4 August 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26254)".[9]

Resolution 854 (1993)
of 6 August 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, which reserved to the Council a decision on the deployment of military observers, following implementation of a cease-fire,

Welcoming the signing on 27 July 1993 of the agreement establishing the cease-fire in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,

1. *Approves* the Secretary-General's proposal as contained in his letter dated 4 August 1993 to the President of the Security Council[16] that an advance team of up to ten United Nations military observers be deployed to the region as soon as possible to begin to help to verify compliance with the cease-fire as envisaged in the cease-fire agreement, the mandate of the team to expire within three months, and contemplates that this advance team will be incorporated into a United Nations observer mission if such a mission is formally established by the Council;

2. *Looks forward* to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of a United Nations observer mission, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and the scope of this operation, a time-frame for its implementation and the projected conclusion of this operation;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3261st meeting.

Decision

At its 3268th meeting, on 24 August 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 849 (1993) (S/26250)".[9]

[16] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26254.

Resolution 858 (1993)
of 24 August 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, in which it reserved to itself a decision on the deployment of observers, following implementation of a cease-fire,

Welcoming the signing of the cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993 between the Republic of Georgia and forces in Abkhazia,

Recalling its resolution 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, in which it approved the deployment of an advance team of observers for a period of three months,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 6 and 7 August 1993,[17]

Reaffirming previous statements which underscored the vital importance of the maintenance of cease-fire agreements, in particular the statement of the President of the Security Council on 2 July 1993,[10]

Determining that continuation of the conflict in Georgia threatens peace and stability in the region,

Noting that the parties to the conflict have committed themselves to withdrawal of forces from Abkhazia and that this withdrawal is at present under way,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 6 and 7 August 1993;

2. *Decides* to establish a United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia in accordance with the above-mentioned report comprising up to eighty-eight military observers, plus minimal staff necessary to support the Mission, with the following mandate:

(*a*) To verify compliance with the cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993 with special attention to the situation in the city of Sukhumi;

(*b*) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to attempt to resolve such incidents with the parties involved;

(*c*) To report to the Secretary-General on the implementation of its mandate including, in particular, violations of the cease-fire agreement;

3. *Decides* that the Mission is established for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial ninety days only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General on whether or not substantive progress had been made towards implementing measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as appropriate, but in any event within three months, on the activities of the Mission;

5. *Decides* to keep under constant review the operational arrangements to implement the mandate contained in the present resolution, in the light of any further recommendations that the Secretary-General may make in this regard;

6. *Welcomes* the proposed deployment of mixed interim monitoring groups of Georgian/Abkhaz/Russian units designed to consolidate the

[17] Ibid., documents S/26250 and Add.1.

cease-fire, and requests the Secretary-General to facilitate cooperation between the United Nations observers and these units within their respective mandates;

7. *Calls on* all parties to respect and implement the cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993 and to cooperate fully with the Mission and ensure the safety of all United Nations personnel and all other peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel within Georgia;

8. *Calls on* the Government of the Republic of Georgia to conclude expeditiously with the United Nations a status-of-forces agreement to facilitate deployment of the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue energetically, through his Special Envoy, efforts to facilitate the peace process and negotiations, starting as soon as possible, towards the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement;

10. *Expresses its continuing support* for the Secretary-General's ongoing cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in efforts to bring peace to Georgia and elsewhere in the region;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3268th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 27 August 1993,[18] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 2 of resolution 858 (1993), in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). The Secretary-General stated that following the usual consultations, he intended, if the Council so agreed, to appoint Brigadier-General John Hvidegaard (Denmark) as Chief Military Observer of UNOMIG.

In a letter dated 31 August 1993,[19] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 27 August 1993 concerning the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[18] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 1 September 1993,[20] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 858 (1993), in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). The Secretary-General, having completed the necessary consultations, proposed that the military observers of UNOMIG be from the following States, all of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Austria, Bangladesh, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Switzerland. The Secretary-General was awaiting a reply from certain other States which had been informally approached and would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principal to contribute military personnel to this mission.

In a letter dated 3 September 1993,[21] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 September 1993 concerning the military observers of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[20] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They note the information contained in the letter and agree with the proposal contained therein."

At its 3279 meeting, on 17 September 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: letter dated 17 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26462)".[9]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[22]

"The Security Council expresses its extreme concern at the outbreak of fighting in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, arising from the attacks by the Abkhaz forces on the towns of Sukhumi and Ochamchira.

"The Council strongly condemns this grave violation by the Abkhaz side of the Sochi cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993, which was mediated by the Russian Federation and welcomed by the Council in resolutions 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993 and 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993.

"The Council strongly demands that the Abkhaz leadership end immediately the hostilities and promptly withdraw all its forces to the cease-fire lines agreed upon in Sochi on 27 July 1993. Failure to take such action can entail the risk of serious consequences.

"The Council urges all countries to encourage the re-establishment of the cease-fire and the resumption of the peace process.

"The Council expresses its strong desire to see the Abkhaz side enter fully into the peace process without further delay.

"The Council notes the oral report of the Secretary-General on 17 September 1993 regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and welcomes his intention to send his Special Envoy for Georgia to Moscow and to the area to assess the situation and to establish a way forward to a peaceful settlement to the dispute.

"The Council looks forward to receiving the Secretary-General's report at an early date."

At its 3295th meeting, on 19 October 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: letter dated 13 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the

---

[18] S/26391.

[19] S/26392.

[20] S/26404.

[21] S/26405.

[22] S/26463.

United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26576)".[23]

Resolution 876 (1993)
of 19 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993 and 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Council on 17 September 1993,[24] in which the Council expressed its extreme concern for the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and urged all countries to encourage the resumption of the peace process,

Having considered the letter dated 12 October 1993 from the Chairman of the Parliament, head of State of the Republic of Georgia, to the Secretary General,[25]

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1993,[26]

Deeply concerned at the human suffering caused by conflict in the region, and at reports of "ethnic cleansing" and other serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Determining that continuation of the conflict in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, threatens peace and stability in the region,

1. *Affirms* the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia;

2. *Reaffirms its strong condemnation* of the grave violation by the Abkhaz side of the cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993 between the Republic of Georgia and forces in Abkhazia, and subsequent actions in violation of international humanitarian law;

3. *Condemns also* the killing of the Chairman of the Defence Council and Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia;

4. *Demands* that all parties refrain from the use of force and from any violations of international humanitarian law, and welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to send a fact-finding mission to the Republic of Georgia in this regard, in particular to investigate reports of "ethnic cleansing";

5. *Affirms* the right of refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes, and calls on the parties to facilitate this;

6. *Welcomes* the humanitarian assistance already provided, including by international aid agencies, and urges Member States to contribute towards the relief efforts;

7. *Calls* for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief assistance in the region;

8. *Calls* on all States to prevent the provision from their territories or by persons under their jurisdiction of all assistance, other than humanitarian assistance, to the Abkhaz side and in particular to prevent the supply of any weapons and munitions;

9. *Reiterates its support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, in cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation as a facilitator, to carry forward the peace process with the aim of achieving an overall political settlement;

10. *Notes* the provisional steps the Secretary-General has taken with regard to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, and welcomes his intention to provide a further report both on the future of the Mission and on the political aspects of the United Nations role in trying to end the conflict in Abkhazia;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3295th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3304th meeting, on 4 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/26646 and Add.1)".[23]

Resolution 881 (1993)
of 4 November 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993 and 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993,

Recalling in particular resolution 858 (1993) in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 27 October 1993 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,[26]

Noting with concern that the original mandate of the Mission has been overtaken by the military developments of 16 to 27 September 1993,

Expressing its serious concern that continuation of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, threatens peace and stability in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 27 October 1993;

2. *Welcomes also* the continued efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, in cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation as facilitator, to carry forward the peace process with the aim of achieving an overall political settlement, and in particular to bring both parties together in late November 1993 in Geneva;

3. *Reiterates* the demand in its resolution 876 (1993) that all the parties to the conflict in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, refrain from

---

[23] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*.

[24] Ibid., document S/26576.

[25] Ibid., document S/26551.

[26] Ibid., document S/26646.

the use of force and from any violation of international humanitarian law, and looks forward to the report of the fact-finding mission sent by the Secretary-General to Georgia in this regard;

4. *Approves* the continued presence of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia until 31 January 1994 comprising up to five military observers plus minimal support staff, with the following interim mandate:

(*a*) To maintain contacts with both sides to the conflict and military contingents of the Russian Federation;

(*b*) To monitor the situation and report to Headquarters, with particular reference to any developments relevant to the efforts of the United Nations to promote a comprehensive political settlement;

5. *Decides* that the Mission will not be extended beyond 31 January 1994 unless the Secretary-General reports to the Council that substantive progress has been made towards implementing measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace or that the peace process will be served by the prolongation of its mandate, and requests the Secretary-General to report as appropriate, but in any event by late January 1994, on the activities of the Mission;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take planning steps which would enable, upon a further decision by the Council, prompt deployment of additional personnel within the originally authorized strength of the Mission if the Secretary-General reports that the situation on the ground and in the peace process warrants it;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3304th meeting.

[illegible]ions

At its 3307th meeting, on 8 November 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Georgia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[27]

"The Security Council is following with deep concern developments in the Republic of Georgia, where the continuing disorder has led to mass suffering of the civilian population and threatens to worsen seriously the humanitarian situation in neighbouring Azerbaijan and Armenia.

"In this connection, the Council notes the appeal by the Government of the Republic of Georgia to the Russian Federation, the Azerbaijani Republic and the Republic of Armenia for assistance to protect and ensure the uninterrupted operation of railroads in Georgia. These are crucial communication links for the three Transcaucasian countries. The Council welcomes the improvement in security for the lines of communication that has followed the Russian Federation's response, which was made in accordance with the wishes of the Government of Georgia.

"The Council appeals to the international community to continue its efforts to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to the population of the Republic of Georgia.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter, and asks to be kept informed of developments by the parties concerned on a regular basis."

At its 3325th meeting, on 22 December 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: letter dated 16 December 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26901)".[28]

Resolution 892 (1993)
of 22 December 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993 and 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993,

Also reaffirming its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 concerning the security of United Nations operations,

Having considered the letter dated 16 December 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,[28]

Taking note of the letter dated 9 December 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations to the Secretary-General,[29] transmitting the Memorandum of Understanding between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides signed in Geneva on 1 December 1993,

Welcoming the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding,

Noting that the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding consider that the maintenance of peace would be promoted by an increased international presence in the zone of conflict,

Noting also the first expert-level talks held between the parties in Moscow on 15 and 16 December 1993 and the intention to convene a new round of negotiations in Geneva on 11 January 1994 with a view to achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict,

Noting further that encouraging progress has been achieved in the negotiations between the parties, which justifies the deployment of additional United Nations military observers,

Taking note of the decisions of the ministerial meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993,[30] and welcoming the continuing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference in this matter,

Deeply concerned at the humanitarian situation in Georgia, in particular at the number of displaced persons and refugees,

1. *Welcomes* the letter dated 16 December 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council;

---

[27] S/26706.

[28] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26901.

[29] Ibid., document S/26875.

[30] Ibid., document S/26843.

2. *Authorizes* the phased deployment of up to fifty additional United Nations military observers to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his letter, to perform the functions described in paragraph 4 of resolution 881 (1993) and in this manner to contribute to the implementation by the parties of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding of 1 December 1993, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council of the duties of new observers as additional deployments beyond the initial ten referred to in his letter are undertaken;

3. *Notes* the intention of the Secretary-General to plan and prepare for a possible further expansion of the Mission to ensure prompt deployment should the situation on the ground and the course of negotiations warrant it;

4. *Expresses its willingness* to review the existing mandate of the Mission taking into account any progress achieved towards the promotion of a comprehensive political settlement and in the light of the report of the Secretary-General due late January 1994, which report should cover, *inter alia*, the specific activities the Mission will undertake, prospects for the Mission and anticipated costs, in light of the situation on the ground and in the negotiations;

5. *Urges* the parties to comply fully with all the commitments they have undertaken in the Memorandum of Understanding, and in particular with the commitments undertaken in accordance with the main provisions of the cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993, set out in paragraph 1 of the Memorandum of Understanding;

6. *Urges* the parties to take all steps necessary to ensure the security of Mission personnel, and welcomes the readiness of the Government of the Russian Federation to assist the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. *Also urges* the parties fully to comply with their undertakings in the Memorandum of Understanding to create conditions for the voluntary, safe and speedy return of refugees to the places of their permanent residence and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance to all victims of the conflict;

8. *Further urges* the parties not to take any political or any other steps that could aggravate the existing situation or hinder the process towards a comprehensive political settlement;

9. *Encourages* donor States to make contributions in response to the United Nations humanitarian appeal;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3325th meeting.

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

Statement by the President of the Security Council (in connection with interruptions in supply of goods and materials, in particular energy supplies, to Armenia and to the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan)

Decision

On 29 January 1993, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[1]

"The members of the Security Council express their deep concern at the devastating effect of interruptions in the supply of goods and materials, in particular energy supplies, to Armenia and to the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan. They note with serious concern that these interruptions, combined with an unusually harsh winter, have brought the economy and infrastructure of the region to near collapse and created a real threat of starvation.

"The members of the Council urge all countries in a position to help to facilitate the provision of fuel and humanitarian assistance. They call on Governments in the region, with a view to preventing a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation, to allow humanitarian supplies to flow freely, in particular fuel to Armenia and to the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their full support for the efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), designed to bring the parties together and achieve peace in the region. They call upon the parties to agree to an immediate cease-fire and an early resumption of talks within the CSCE framework.

"The members of the Council will keep the matter under consideration."

The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh[2]

Decisions

At its 3194th meeting, on 6 April 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Azerbaijan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh:

"Letter dated 29 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25488);[3]

"Letter dated 30 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25491);[3]

"Letter dated 31 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/25508);[3]

"Letter dated 31 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25509);[3]

"Letter dated 1 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25510);[4]

"Letter dated 3 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25524);[4]

---

[1] S/25199.

[2] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992.

[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*.

[4] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993*.

"Letter dated 2 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25525);[4]

"Letter dated 5 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25526);[4]

"Letter dated 5 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25527);[4]

"Identical letters dated 5 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed respectively to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/25528)".[4]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[5]

"The Security Council expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic, and at the escalation of hostile acts in the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, especially the invasion of the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan by local Armenian forces. The Council demands the immediate cessation of all such hostilities, which endanger peace and security of the region, and the withdrawal of these forces.

"In this context the Council, reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States of the region and the inviolability of their borders, expresses its support for the peace process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). It expresses the hope that the recent preliminary agreement reached by the Minsk Group will be expeditiously followed by agreements on a cease-fire, a timetable for the deployment of the monitors, a draft political declaration and the convening, as soon as possible, of the Minsk Conference.

"The Council urges the parties involved to take all necessary steps to advance the CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will obstruct a peaceful solution to the problem.

"The Council also calls for unimpeded access to international humanitarian relief efforts in the region and in particular in all areas affected by the conflict in order to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the CSCE, to ascertain facts, as appropriate, and to submit urgently a report to the Council containing an assessment of the situation on the ground.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3205th meeting, on 30 April 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh: report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement of the President of the Security Council in connection with the situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh (S/25600)".[4]

[5] S/25539

Resolution 822 (1993)
of 30 April 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements of the President of the Security Council of 29 January[1] and of 6 April[3] 1993 concerning the Nagorny Karabakh conflict,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 14 April 1993,[6]

Expressing its serious concern at the deterioration of the relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic,

Noting with alarm the escalation in armed hostilities and, in particular, the latest invasion of the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan by local Armenian forces,

Concerned that this situation endangers peace and security in the region,

Expressing grave concern at the displacement of a large number of civilians and the humanitarian emergency in the region, in particular in the Kelbadjar district,

Reaffirming the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

Expressing its support for the peace process being pursued within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and deeply concerned at the disruptive effect that the escalation in armed hostilities can have on that process,

1. *Demands* the immediate cessation of all hostilities and hostile acts with a view to establishing a durable cease-fire, as well as immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan;

2. *Urges* the parties concerned immediately to resume negotiations for the resolution of the conflict within the framework of the peace process of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to refrain from any action that will obstruct a peaceful solution of the problem;

3. *Calls* for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, in particular in all areas affected by the conflict in order to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population, and reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the principles and rules of international humanitarian law;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the Chairman of the Minsk Group, to assess the situation in the region, in particular in the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan, and to submit a further report to the Council;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3205th meeting.

[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25600.

Decisions

At its 3259th meeting, on 29 July 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh:

"Letter dated 24 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26164);[7]

"Letter dated 27 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26168)".[7]

Resolution 853 (1993)
of 29 July 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993,

Having considered the report issued on 27 July 1993 by the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,[8]

Expressing its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and at the tensions between them,

Welcoming acceptance by the parties concerned of the timetable of urgent steps to implement its resolution 822 (1993),

Noting with alarm the escalation in armed hostilities and, in particular, the seizure of the district of Agdam in Azerbaijan,

Concerned that this situation continues to endanger peace and security in the region,

Expressing once again its grave concern at the displacement of large numbers of civilians in Azerbaijan and at the serious humanitarian emergency in the region,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and of all other States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

1. *Condemns* the seizure of the district of Agdam and of all other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic;

2. *Also condemns* all hostile actions in the region, in particular attacks on civilians and bombardments of inhabited areas;

3. *Demands* the immediate cessation of all hostilities and the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces involved from the district of Agdam and all other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan;

4. *Calls* on the parties concerned to reach and maintain durable cease-fire arrangements;

5. *Reiterates* in the context of paragraphs 3 and 4 above its earlier calls for the restoration of economic, transport and energy links in the region;

6. *Endorses* the continuing efforts by the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict, including efforts to implement resolution 822 (1993), and expresses its grave concern at the disruptive effect that the escalation of armed hostilities has had on these efforts;

7. *Welcomes* the preparations for a monitor mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with a timetable for its deployment, as well as consideration within the Conference of the proposal for a Conference presence in the region;

8. *Urges* the parties concerned to refrain from any action that will obstruct a peaceful solution to the conflict, and to pursue negotiations within the Minsk Group, as well as through direct contacts between them, towards a final settlement;

9. *Urges* the Government of the Republic of Armenia to continue to exert its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan with resolution 822 (1993) and the present resolution, and the acceptance by this party of the proposals of the Minsk Group;

10. *Urges* States to refrain from the supply of any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or the continued occupation of territory;

11. *Calls once again* for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, in particular in all areas affected by the conflict, in order to alleviate the increased suffering of the civilian population, and reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the principles and rules of international humanitarian law;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant international agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population and to assist displaced persons to return to their homes;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the Chairman of the Minsk Group, to continue to report to the Council on the situation;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3259th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3264th meeting, on 18 August 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Azerbaijan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh:

"Letter dated 17 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26318)."[7]

---

[7] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

[8] Ibid., document S/26184.

"Letter dated 17 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26319);[7]

"Letter dated 18 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26322)".[7]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[8]

"The Security Council expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and at the tensions between them. The Council calls upon the Government of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan with Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993).

"The Council also expresses its deep concern at the recent intensification of fighting in the area of Fizuli. It condemns the attack on the Fizuli region from the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, just as it has previously condemned the invasion and seizure of the districts of Kelbadjar and Agdam of Azerbaijan. The Council demands a stop to all attacks and an immediate cessation of the hostilities and bombardments, which endanger peace and security in the region, and an immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of occupying forces from the area of Fizuli and from the districts of Kelbadjar and Agdam and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan. The Council calls upon the Government of Armenia to use its unique influence to this end.

"The Council reaffirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region and the inviolability of their borders, and expresses its grave concern at the effect these hostilities have had on the efforts of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict. The Council stresses its full support of the CSCE peace process and notes particularly the opportunity that the current round of Minsk Group talks has afforded the parties to the conflict to present their views directly. In this context, the Council calls upon all of the parties to respond positively and within the agreed time-frame to the 13 August adjusted version of the Minsk Group's 'Timetable of urgent steps to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)' and to refrain from any actions that would obstruct a peaceful solution. The Council welcomes the intention of the CSCE to send a mission to the region to report on all aspects of the situation.

"In the light of this most recent escalation of the conflict, the Council strongly reaffirms its call in resolution 853 (1993) for States to refrain from supplying any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or the continued occupation of territory of Azerbaijan. The Council calls upon the Government of Armenia to ensure that the forces involved are not provided with the means to extend their military campaign still further.

"The Council also renews its calls in resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, in all areas affected by the conflict, in order to alleviate the continually increasing suffering of the civilian population. The Council reminds the parties that they are bound by and must adhere to the principles and rules of international humanitarian law.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter and will be ready to consider appropriate steps to ensure that all parties fully respect and comply with its resolutions."

At its 3292nd meeting, on 14 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh".

Resolution 874 (1993)
of 14 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993 and 853 (1993) of 29 July 1993, and recalling the statement read by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council, on 18 August 1993,[9]

Having considered the letter dated 1 October 1993 from the Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh addressed to the President of the Security Council,[10]

Expressing its serious concern that a continuation of the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, and of the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic, would endanger peace and security in the region,

Noting the high-level meetings which took place in Moscow on 8 October 1993 and expressing the hope that they will contribute to the improvement of the situation and the peaceful settlement of the conflict,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and of all other States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

Expressing once again its grave concern at the human suffering the conflict has caused and at the serious humanitarian emergency in the region, and expressing in particular its grave concern at the displacement of large numbers of civilians in Azerbaijan,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to make effective and permanent the cease-fire established as a result of the direct contacts undertaken with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation in support of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

2. *Reiterates again its full support* for the peace process being pursued within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and for the tireless efforts of the Minsk Group;

3. *Welcomes and commends* to the parties the "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)"[11] set out on 28 September 1993 at the meeting of the Minsk Group and submitted to the parties concerned by the Chairman of the Group with the full support of nine other members of the Group, and calls on the parties to accept it;

---

[7] S/26326

[8] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26522.

[9] Ibid., document S/26522, annex.

4. *Expresses the conviction* that all other pending questions arising from the conflict and not directly addressed in the "Adjusted timetable" should be settled expeditiously through peaceful negotiations in the context of the Minsk process;

5. *Calls* for the immediate implementation of the reciprocal and urgent steps provided for in the Minsk Group's "Adjusted timetable", including the withdrawal of forces from recently occupied territories and the removal of all obstacles to communications and transportation;

6. *Calls also* for an early convening of the Minsk Conference for the purpose of arriving at a negotiated settlement to the conflict as provided for in the "Adjusted timetable", in conformity with the 24 March 1992 mandate of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably to an invitation to send a representative to attend the Minsk Conference and to provide all possible assistance for the substantive negotiations that will follow the opening of the Conference;

8. *Supports* the monitoring mission developed by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

9. *Calls* on all parties to refrain from all violations of international humanitarian law, and renews its call in resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in all areas affected by the conflict;

10. *Urges* all States in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from any interference or intervention which would lead to the widening of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant international agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population and to assist refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in security and dignity;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Chairman of the Minsk Conference to continue to report to the Council on the progress of the Minsk process and on all aspects of the situation on the ground, and on present and future cooperation between the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations in this regard;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3292nd meeting.

Decision

At its 3313th meeting, on 12 November 1993, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled:

"The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh:

"Letter dated 26 October 1993 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26647);[12]

"Letter dated 27 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26650);[12]

"Letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26662)".[12]

Resolution 884 (1993)
of 12 November 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 853 (1993) of 29 July 1993 and 874 (1993) of 14 October 1993,

Reaffirming its full support for the peace process being pursued within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and for the tireless efforts of the Minsk Group of the Conference,

Taking note of the letter dated 9 November 1993 from the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh addressed to the President of the Security Council and its enclosures,[13]

Expressing its serious concern that a continuation of the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, and of the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic, would endanger peace and security in the region,

Noting with alarm the escalation in armed hostilities in consequence of the violations of the cease-fire and excesses in the use of force in response to those violations, in particular the occupation of the Zangelan district and the city of Goradiz in Azerbaijan,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and of all other States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

Expressing grave concern at the latest displacement of a large number of civilians and the humanitarian emergency in the Zangelan district and the city of Goradiz and on Azerbaijan's southern frontier,

1. *Condemns* the recent violations of the cease-fire established between the parties, which resulted in a resumption of hostilities, and particularly condemns the occupation of the Zangelan district and the city of Goradiz, attacks on civilians and bombardments of the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan with resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993) and 874 (1993) and to ensure that the forces involved are not provided with the means to extend their military campaign further;

3. *Welcomes* the declaration of 4 November 1993 of the nine members of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe[13] and commends the proposals contained therein for unilateral cease-fire declarations;

[12] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1993*.

[13] Ibid., document S/26718.

4. *Demands* from the parties concerned the immediate cessation of armed hostilities and hostile acts, the unilateral withdrawal of occupying forces from the Zangelan district and the city of Goradiz, and the withdrawal of occupying forces from other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan in accordance with the "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)"[11] as amended by the Minsk Group meeting held at Vienna from 2 to 8 November 1993;

5. *Strongly urges* the parties concerned to resume promptly and to make effective and permanent the cease-fire established as a result of the direct contacts undertaken with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation in support of the Minsk Group, and to continue to seek a negotiated settlement of the conflict within the context of the Minsk process and the "Adjusted timetable" as amended by the Minsk Group meeting of 2 to 8 November 1993;

6. *Urges again* all States in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from any interference or intervention, which would lead to the widening of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant international agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population, including that in the Zangelan district and the city of Goradiz and on Azerbaijan's southern frontier, and to assist refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in security and dignity;

8. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General, the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Chairman of the Minsk Conference continue to report to the Council on the progress of the Minsk process and on all aspects of the situation on the ground, in particular on the implementation of its relevant resolutions, and on present and future cooperation between the Conference on Security and Cooperation and the United Nations in this regard;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3313th meeting.

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE[1]

Decisions

At its 3172nd meeting, on 9 February 1993, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) (S/25006)".[2]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[3]

"The Security Council welcomes with satisfaction the important progress made thus far towards the full implementation of the peace accords for El Salvador and the cooperation shown by the parties to this end. The Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 December 1992,[4] in which he indicates that the armed conflict between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) was formally brought to an end on 15 December 1992. The Council emphasizes this event, which puts an end to more than 10 years of armed conflict.

"However, the Council expresses concern at the observations made by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 7 January 1993 to the President of the Security Council,[5] by which he reported on the situation with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission concerning the purification of the armed forces of El Salvador and, basically, at the fact that those recommendations have yet to be fully complied with despite prior assurances by the Government of El Salvador. The Council also expresses concern at the indication in the letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council[6] that the FMLN, despite prior assurances, did not complete the destruction of its weapons by the agreed deadline and that it is therefore not yet in full compliance with its undertakings under the peace accords.

"In this connection, the Council emphasizes the solemn nature of the undertakings made by each of the parties when they signed the peace accords and reaffirms the obligation of the parties to comply fully and in a timely fashion with those undertakings.

"The Council welcomes with satisfaction the decision of the Government of El Salvador to request the United Nations to verify the forthcoming general elections and the intention of the Secretary-General, communicated in his letter dated 26 January 1993 to the President of the Security Council,[7] to recommend to the Council that it accede to this request.

"The Council strongly urges the parties to persist in their determination to complete the process of bringing peace and national reconciliation to El Salvador and to continue cooperating with the Secretary-General in the efforts that he is making to ensure that the peace accords are implemented fully. To that end, the Council will follow closely the progress and results of those efforts."

At its 3185th meeting, on 18 March 1993, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace".

---

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992.*

[3] S/25257.

[4] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/25006.

[5] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25078.

[6] Ibid., document S/25200.

[7] Ibid., document S/25241.

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[8]

"The Security Council welcomes the recent efforts to apply fully the peace accords in El Salvador and acknowledges the sense of responsibility and cooperation demonstrated by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to reach this objective.

"In this context, the Council welcomes the submission of the report of the Commission on the Truth and of its recommendations intended to prevent the repetition of the acts of violence committed during the twelve years of armed confrontation, as well as to create confidence in the positive changes caused by the peace process and stimulate national reconciliation.

"The Council underlines the need for the parties, in accordance with the peace accords, to comply with the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Truth, as well as all other obligations which remain to be implemented. In addition, it calls upon Salvadorian society to continue acting with the responsibility which it has demonstrated throughout this process, in order to contribute to the consolidation of internal peace and the maintenance of a genuine and lasting atmosphere of national harmony.

"The Council invites the Secretary-General to keep it informed regarding the implementation of the parties' pending commitments. It reiterates that it will continue to follow closely the evolution of the peace process in El Salvador and that it stands ready to assist the parties as appropriate to achieve the successful completion of that process."

In a letter dated 18 March 1993,[9] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General announced that he had decided to appoint Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia and a former Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as his Special Representative and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador. The appointment would become effective on 1 April 1993.

In a letter dated 22 March 1993,[10] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 18 March 1993 concerning the appointment of Mr. August Ramírez Ocampo as your Special Representative and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[9] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision."

At its 3223rd meeting, on 27 May 1993, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/25812 and Add.1 and 2)".[11]

[8] S/25427.

[9] S/25451.

[10] S/25452.

[11] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*.

Resolution 832 (1993)
of 27 May 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 21, 24 and 25 May 1993,[12]

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to support the full implementation of the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to re-establish peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

Welcoming the observation by the Secretary-General that sixteen months after the cease-fire, the peace process in El Salvador has advanced significantly and is on course, and that significant progress has also been made towards other principal objectives of the peace accords,

Emphasizing that determined efforts are required of both parties to ensure that the remaining problems do not become obstacles to the continuing fulfilment of their undertakings,

Noting that the Government of El Salvador has requested the United Nations to verify the next general elections, scheduled to be held in March 1994, and that the Secretary-General has recommended that this request be accepted,

Stressing the necessity, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Welcomes* the continuing adaptation by the Secretary-General of the activities and strength of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, taking into account progress made in implementing the peace process;

3. *Decides*, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and in accordance with the provisions of resolution 693 (1991), to enlarge the mandate of the Observer Mission to include the observation of the electoral process due to conclude with the general elections in El Salvador in March 1994, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to this effect;

4. *Also decides* that the mandate of the Observer Mission, enlarged in accordance with the present resolution, will be extended until 30 November 1993 and that it will be reviewed at that time on the basis of recommendations to be presented by the Secretary-General;

5. *Endorses* the view of the Secretary-General, contained in his letter dated 26 January 1993 to the President of the Security Council,[7] that the general elections of March 1994 should constitute the logical culmination of the entire peace process in El Salvador;

6. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to respect and implement fully all the commitments they assumed under the peace accords, including, *inter*

[12] Ibid., documents S/25812 and Adds. 1 to 3.

alia, those related to the transfer of lands, the reinsertion into civilian society of ex-combatants and war wounded, the deployment of the National Civil Police and the phasing out of the National Police, and the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission on the purification of the armed forces and the Commission on the Truth;

7. *Reaffirms its support* for the Secretary-General's use of his good offices in the El Salvador peace process;

8. *Calls upon* both parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the Observer Mission in their task of assisting and verifying the parties' implementation of their commitments, and requests the parties to continue to exercise utmost moderation and restraint, especially in the former zones of conflict, in order to promote the process of national reconciliation;

9. *Urges* all States, as well as the international institutions in the fields of development and finance, to contribute generously in support of the execution of the peace accords and the consolidation of peace in El Salvador;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments in the El Salvador peace process and to report on the operations of the Observer Mission, at the latest before the expiry of the new mandate period;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3223rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3236th meeting, on 11 June 1993, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - letter dated 8 June 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25901)".[11]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[13]

"The Security Council takes note with concern of the letter of the Secretary-General dated 8 June 1993 regarding the existence in Nicaragua of a weapons cache belonging to the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), discovered on 23 May 1993.[14]

"The Council considers that the maintenance of clandestine arms deposits is the most serious violation to date of the commitments assumed under the peace accords signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992[15] and agrees with the Secretary-General that this is a cause of serious concern.

"The Council reiterates its demand that the peace accords be complied with fully and promptly. In this context, the Council again urges the FMLN to comply fully with its obligation to provide a complete inventory of its arms and munitions both inside and outside El Salvador and surrender them in accordance with the provisions of the peace accords, and to continue to cooperate in this regard with the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.

"The Council notes with satisfaction the cooperation of the Government of Nicaragua in itemizing and disposing of the war *matériel* found.

"The Council expects that the parties to the peace accords will continue their efforts to complete the peace process and achieve national reconciliation in El Salvador."

In a letter dated 12 July 1993,[16] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have taken note with appreciation of your report of 29 June 1993[17] regarding the recent discovery, at locations inside and outside El Salvador, of illegal arms deposits belonging to the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN).

"The members of the Council express their continuing concern regarding this grave violation of the peace accords and agree with your opinion that the maintenance of clandestine arms deposits by the FMLN has raised questions of confidence and trust and that the seriousness of this situation cannot be over-emphasized.

"The members of the Council reiterate their view that both parties should comply fully with their respective obligations under the peace accords, and especially that the FMLN should provide a complete inventory of all its arms and munitions both inside and outside El Salvador and deliver them to the United Nations Observation Mission in El Salvador for their destruction in accordance with the provisions of the peace accords.

"The members of the Council note the FMLN's promise to disclose all its holdings of arms and munitions and subsequently to destroy them by 4 August 1993. They stress that the complete disarmament of the FMLN and the reintegration of its members into the civil, political and institutional life of the country form an essential part of the peace process.

"The members of the Council share your assessment that it is an indication of the strength and irreversibility of the peace process that a serious incident of this nature has not been allowed to derail the implementation of the peace accords. They also agree with your view that the cancellation or suspension of the FMLN's status as a political party could deal a severe blow to the peace process.

"The members of the Council welcome the letter dated 22 June 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua addressed to you[18] and expect that the Government of Nicaragua will comply with its international obligations to prevent the use of its territory for the illegal storage or transshipment of arms and other war matériel and to investigate fully all the illegal arms deposits discovered in Nicaragua, including possible links to international terrorism.

---

[13] S/25929.

[14] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25901.

[15] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23501.

[16] S/26071.

[17] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/26005.

[18] Ibid., document S/26008.

"The members of the Council welcome your intention to keep the Council informed of further developments, especially the actions the FMLN has promised to complete by 4 August 1993."

In a letter dated 7 July 1993,[19] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter of 2 April 1993,[20] by which he had informed the Council about recent developments in the implementation of the provisions of the peace accords for El Salvador relating to the purification of the armed forces.[21] In that letter, the Secretary-General had informed the Council that President Cristiani had agreed to a plan under which, at the latest by 30 June 1993, the last 15 high-ranking officers whose situation had not yet been regularized would be placed on leave with pay pending completion of the procedures for their retirement. In his 7 July letter, the Secretary-General reported that following publication of the General Order of 30 June 1993 by the High Command of the Armed Forces of El Salvador, the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador had verified that the 15 officers had been placed on leave with pay, as envisaged in the plan presented by President Cristiani. The Secretary-General was therefore in a position to confirm that the Government of El Salvador had taken the steps that it had promised to comply with the Ad Hoc Commission's recommendations.

In a letter dated 13 July 1993,[22] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 July 1993 concerning the implementation of the provisions of the peace accords for El Salvador relating to the Ad Hoc Commission's recommendations regarding the armed forces[19] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

"The members of the Council welcome your confirmation that the Government of El Salvador has now complied with the Ad Hoc Commission's recommendations. They believe that the actions taken by the Government of El Salvador represent a significant achievement in the consolidation of the peace process in El Salvador."

At its 3306th meeting, on 5 November 1993, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - letter dated 3 November 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26689)".[23]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[24]

"The Security Council has learned with shock and concern of the violent deaths in recent days in El Salvador of two leaders and other members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), as well as one member of the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista party. It notes, in this respect, that the Director of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) has referred in his last two reports[25] to what appears to be a pattern of politically motivated murders, a development all the more serious in light of the upcoming electoral process. The Council insists that this violence has to stop.

"The Council deems it essential that the authorities of El Salvador take all necessary measures so that those responsible for the killings be promptly brought to justice, with a view to preventing such events from occurring in the future. It welcomes the technical cooperation that Member States are extending to the competent Salvadorian authorities, at their request, in order to assist them in the investigation of these criminal acts.

"The Council notes with particular concern that the Secretary-General, in his report of 14 October 1993 on the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth,[26] underscored the significance of cases of killings over the past few months that seemed to follow patterns that could indicate a resurgence of illegal armed groups, whose activities had diminished following the signature of the peace accords in January 1992.

"In this regard, the Council takes note with approval of the Secretary-General's decision, as reported in his letter dated 3 November 1993 to the President of the Council,[27] to direct the Human Rights Division of ONUSAL to work with the El Salvador Human Rights Prosecutor in order to assist the Government of El Salvador in implementing the recommendation of the Commission on the Truth that a thorough investigation of illegal armed groups be undertaken immediately.

"The Council further underlines the importance of full and timely implementation of all the provisions of the peace accords. It remains concerned about delays occurring in several instances, namely, the phasing out of the National Police and full deployment of the National Civil Police, the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth and the transfer of lands and other reintegration programmes, which are essential for the development of a solid framework and a new climate for the respect of human rights in El Salvador.

"The Council also calls upon all parties to continue their efforts to make the March 1994 elections representative and successful. It recognizes the progress that has been made in registering thousands of voters, but, taking into account the delays and problems reported by the Secretary-General in his report of 20 October 1993,[28] it calls upon the Government and all concerned to ensure that all qualified voters who have applied will receive the necessary documents in time to vote. It welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to assist in this process through the Electoral Division of ONUSAL.

"The Council welcomes the agreement reached between the Government and the FMLN on the need to speed up the implementation of the provisions of the peace accords and, accordingly, urges all parties concerned to accelerate the fulfilment of their commit-

---

[19] S/26052.

[20] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25516.

[21] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23501, chap. I, sect. 3.

[22] S/26077.

[23] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*.

[24] S/26695.

[25] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/26033 and S/26416.

[26] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26581.

[27] Ibid., document S/26689.

[28] Ibid., document S/26606.

ments under those accords before the electoral campaign gets under way. It expects ONUSAL to be allowed fully to carry out its verification mandate unimpeded. The Council will continue to follow developments in El Salvador with close attention."

At its 3321st meeting, on 30 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of El Salvador to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/26790)".[23]

Resolution 888 (1993)
of 30 November 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 1989 of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992 and 832 (1993) of 27 May 1993,

Recalling further the statements by the President of the Security Council of 18 March,[8] 11 June[13] and 5 November 1993,[24]

Having studied the further report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1993,[29]

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to support the full and timely implementation of the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to maintain and consolidate peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's observation that the peace process in El Salvador has advanced and that significant progress has been made towards other objectives of the peace accords,

Concerned at the continuing problems and delays in implementing several important components of the peace accords, including, *inter alia*, those related to the transfer of lands, the reintegration into civilian society of ex-combatants and war disabled, the deployment of the National Civil Police and the phasing out of the National Police, and the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth,

Noting with concern the recent acts of violence in El Salvador, which may indicate renewed activity by illegal armed groups and which could, if unchecked, negatively affect the peace process in El Salvador, including the elections scheduled for March 1994,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts of the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Government of El Salvador towards the establishment of a mechanism to investigate illegal armed groups and their possible connection with renewed political violence,

Also noting with concern the seemingly politically motivated murders of members of the different political parties, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional and the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista,

Noting that El Salvador has entered a critical phase in the peace process and that political parties have just begun a campaign for the March 1994 elections, which should take place in a peaceful environment,

Stressing the importance of free and fair elections as an essential element of the entire peace process in El Salvador,

Noting recent progress in voter registration, and stressing the importance of all registered voters being issued relevant credentials so as to enable broad participation in the elections,

Welcoming the commitment of the presidential candidates to peace and stability in El Salvador, of 5 November 1993, as referred to in paragraph 92 of the further report of the Secretary-General,

Welcoming also the recent announcement by the Government of El Salvador to expedite the implementation of the land transfer programme,

Welcoming further the work of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and noting its vital importance to the entire peace and reconciliation process in El Salvador,

Reiterating the need, in this as in all peace-keeping operations, to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. *Welcomes* the further report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1993;

2. *Condemns* recent acts of violence in El Salvador;

3. *Expresses concern* that important elements of the peace accords remain only partially implemented;

4. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to make determined efforts to prevent political violence and accelerate compliance with their commitments under the peace accords;

5. *Reaffirms its support* for the Secretary-General's use of his good offices in the El Salvador peace process;

6. *Also reaffirms its support*, in this context, for the efforts of the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Government of El Salvador, aimed at the immediate launching of an impartial, independent and credible investigation into illegal armed groups, and urges all sectors of society in El Salvador to cooperate in such an investigation;

7. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in their task of verifying the parties' implementation of their commitments, and urges them to complete such implementation within the framework of the agreed calendar and the new timetable proposed by the Observer Mission;

8. *Stresses* the need to ensure that the police and public security provisions of the peace accords are scrupulously observed, with full Observer Mission verification, and that necessary steps are taken to complete the recovery of all weapons held by private individuals in contravention of the peace accords;

9. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí to remove all obstacles facing implementation of the land transfer programme, and stresses the need to accelerate reintegration programmes for ex-combatants of both sides in conformity with the peace accords;

---

[29] Ibid., document S/26790.

10. *Reaffirms* the need for full and timely implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth;

11. *Calls upon* the relevant authorities in El Salvador to take all necessary measures to ensure that the elections to be held in March 1994 be free and fair and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance in this regard;

12. *Urges* all States, as well as the international institutions engaged in the fields of development and finance, to contribute promptly and generously in support of the implementation of all aspects of the peace accords;

13. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission to 31 May 1994;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments in the El Salvador peace process;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 1 May 1994 on the operations of the Observer Mission so that the Council may review the Mission's size and scope for the period after 31 May 1994, taking into account the Secretary-General's relevant recommendations for the fulfilment and completion of its mandate;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3321st meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 7 December 1993,[30] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter dated 3 November 1993,[27] in which he had expressed concern over recent cases of arbitrary execution in El Salvador and expressed the need for the immediate implementation of the recommendation of the Commission on the Truth regarding the investigation of illegal groups, as well as to his decision to instruct the Director of the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to work, with supplementary expert assistance as needed, with those concerned in order to assist the Government in implementing that recommendation. The Secretary-General recalled that the Security Council had approved his ideas about how the United Nations should help in such an investigation in the statement of its President of 5 November 1993.[24] From 8 to 15 November 1993 he had dispatched a mission to El Salvador led by Under-Secretary-General Marrack Goulding. Extensive consultations had been held with all concerned and considerable progress had been made towards an agreement on the principles for the establishment of a Joint Group for the investigation of politically motivated illegal armed groups. The Secretary-General further recalled that it had been agreed that the members of the Joint Group would be two independent representatives of the Government of El Salvador nominated by the President of the Republic, the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights and the Director of the Division of Human Rights of ONUSAL. The Secretary-General had been informed by his Special Representative in El Salvador, Mr. Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, that President Cristiani had nominated the two independent Government representatives to the Joint Group. The Secretary-General was satisfied that they were well qualified for the task at hand. In addition, the nominations had the approval of the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights. The Secretary-General stated that the mechanism for the investigation of illegal armed groups had thus been duly conformed and might commence its work immediately.

In a letter dated 10 December 1993,[31] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council welcome your letter of 7 December 1993 concerning the establishment of a Joint Group for the investigation of politically motivated illegal armed groups,[30] composed of two independent representatives of the Government of El Salvador nominated by the President of the Republic, the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights and the Director of the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL).

"The members of the Council support the 'Principles', attached to your letter, which will give the Group an independent, impartial and non-political character. The members of the Council also support your role in ensuring the effectiveness and credibility of the investigation.

"The members of the Council consider it of the utmost importance that all necessary measures are taken to facilitate the task of the Joint Group so that the recommendation of the Commission on the Truth regarding the full investigation of the illegal armed groups is promptly implemented. They call upon all parties in El Salvador to cooperate fully in this respect.

"The members of the Council will continue to follow closely the situation in El Salvador and request you to keep them informed on developments in this matter."

THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 10 February 1993,[2] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his progress report of 26 January 1993 to the Council on the situation in Somalia,[3] in paragraphs 16 and 17 of which he discussed the transition from the operations of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). The Secretary-General stated in this connection that a new Force Commander would be appointed shortly so that he could participate effectively in the planning for the transition as well as the transfer of the operation from UNITAF to UNOSOM II. The Secretary-

[30] S/26865.

[31] S/26866.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992.

[2] S/25295.

[3] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25168.

General informed the Council of his intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Cevik Bir (Turkey) as Force Commander of UNOSOM II.

In a letter dated 16 February 1993,[4] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 February 1993 concerning your proposal to appoint Lieutenant-General Cevik Bir (Turkey) as Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Somalia[2] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3188th meeting, on 26 March 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General (S/25354 and Add.1 and 2)".[5]

Resolution 814 (1993)
of 26 March 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992 and 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/167 of 18 December 1992,

Commending the efforts of Member States acting pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia,

Acknowledging the need for a prompt, smooth and phased transition from the Unified Task Force to the expanded United Nations Operation in Somalia,

Regretting the continuing incidents of violence in Somalia and the threat they pose to the reconciliation process,

Deploring the acts of violence against persons engaging in humanitarian efforts on behalf of the United Nations, States, and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with deep regret and concern the continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law and the general absence of the rule of law in Somalia,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their own country,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of a comprehensive and effective programme for disarming Somali parties, including movements and factions,

Noting the need for continued humanitarian relief assistance and for the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Concerned that the crippling famine and drought in Somalia, compounded by the civil strife, have caused massive destruction of the means of production and the natural and human resources of that country,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for their cooperation with, and support of, the efforts of the United Nations in Somalia,

Also expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have made contributions to the fund established pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 794 (1992) and to all those who have provided humanitarian assistance to Somalia,

Commending the efforts, in difficult circumstances, of the initial United Nations Operation in Somalia established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992),

Further expressing its appreciation for the invaluable assistance the neighbouring countries have been providing to the international community in its efforts to restore peace and security in Somalia and to host large numbers of refugees displaced by the conflict, and noting the difficulties caused to them by the presence of refugees in their territories,

Convinced that the restoration of law and order throughout Somalia would contribute to humanitarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as to the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Convinced also of the need for broad-based consultations and deliberations to achieve reconciliation, agreement on the setting up of transitional government institutions and consensus on basic principles and steps leading to the establishment of representative democratic institutions,

Recognizing that the re-establishment of local and regional administrative institutions is essential to the restoration of domestic tranquillity,

Encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue and intensify their work at the national, regional and local levels, including and encouraging broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, to promote the process of political settlement and national reconciliation and to assist the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy,

Expressing its readiness to assist the people of Somalia, as appropriate, on a local, regional or national level, to participate in free and fair elections, with a view towards achieving and implementing a political settlement,

Welcoming the progress made at the United Nations-sponsored informal preparatory meeting on Somali political reconciliation held at Addis Ababa from 4 to 15 January 1993, in particular the conclusion at that meeting of three agreements[6] by the Somali parties, including movements and factions, and welcoming also any progress made at the Conference on National Reconciliation which began in Addis Ababa on 15 March 1993,

Emphasizing the need for the Somali people, including movements and factions, to show the political will to achieve security, reconciliation and peace,

---

[4] S/25296.

[5] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

[6] Ibid., document S/25168, annexes II, III and IV.

Taking note of the reports of States concerned of 17 December 1992[7] and 19 January 1993[8] and of the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1992[9] and 26 January 1993[10] on the implementation of resolution 794 (1992),

Having examined the further report of the Secretary-General of 3, 11 and 22 March 1993,[11]

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to seek maximum economy and efficiency and to keep the size of the United Nations presence, both military and civilian, to the minimum necessary to fulfil its mandate,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region,

A

1. *Approves* the further report of the Secretary-General of 3, 11 and 22 March 1993;[11]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for convening the Conference on National Reconciliation for Somalia in accordance with the agreements reached during the informal preparatory meeting on Somali political reconciliation in Addis Ababa in January 1993 and for the progress achieved towards political reconciliation in Somalia, and also for his efforts to ensure that, as appropriate, all Somalis, including movements, factions, community leaders, women, professionals, intellectuals, elders and other representative groups are suitably represented at such conferences;

3. *Welcomes* the holding of the Third United Nations Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia at Addis Ababa from 11 to 13 March 1993 and the willingness expressed by Governments through this process to contribute to relief and rehabilitation efforts in Somalia, where and when possible;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative and with assistance, as appropriate, from all relevant United Nations entities, offices and specialized agencies, to provide humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national reconciliation, in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993,[12] including in particular:

(*a*) Assistance in the provision of relief and in the economic rehabilitation of Somalia, based on an assessment of clear, prioritized needs and taking into account, as appropriate, the 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia prepared by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat;

(*b*) Assistance in the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons within Somalia;

(*c*) Assistance to help the people of Somalia to promote and advance political reconciliation, through broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, and the re-establishment of national and regional institutions and civil administration in the entire country;

(*d*) Assistance in the re-establishment of Somali police, as appropriate at the local, regional or national level, to assist in the restoration and maintenance of peace, stability and law and order, including in the investigation and facilitating the prosecution of serious violations of international humanitarian law;

(*e*) Assistance to the people of Somalia in the development of a coherent and integrated programme for the removal of mines throughout Somalia;

(*f*) Development of appropriate public information activities in support of the United Nations activities in Somalia;

(*g*) Creation of conditions under which Somali civil society may have a role, at every level, in the process of political reconciliation and in the formulation and realization of rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes;

B

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

5. *Decides* to expand the size of the force of the United Nations Operation in Somalia and its mandate in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 56 to 88 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993[12] and the provisions of the present resolution;

6. *Authorizes* the mandate for the expanded Operation for an initial period through 31 October 1993 unless previously renewed by the Security Council;

7. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of disarmament and the urgent need to build on the efforts of the Unified Task Force in accordance with paragraphs 56 to 69 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;

8. *Demands* that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the informal preparatory meeting on Somali political reconciliation at Addis Ababa, and in particular with their agreement on implementing the cease-fire and on modalities of disarmament;[13]

9. *Also demands* that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, take all measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations and its agencies as well as the staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations engaged in providing humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national reconciliation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to support from within Somalia the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992), utilizing as available and appropriate the forces of the expanded Operation authorized by the present resolution, and to

---

[7] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24976.

[8] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25126.

[9] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24992.

[10] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25168.

[11] Ibid., documents S/25354 and Add. 1 and 2.

[12] Ibid., document S/25354.

[13] Ibid., document S/25168, annex III.

report on this subject, with any recommendations regarding more effective measures if necessary, to the Security Council;

11. *Calls upon* all States, in particular neighbouring States, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992);

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide security, as appropriate, to assist in the repatriation of refugees and the assisted resettlement of displaced persons, utilizing Operation forces, paying particular attention to those areas where major instability continues to threaten peace and security in the region;

13. *Reiterates its demand* that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law, and reaffirms that those responsible for such acts be held individually accountable;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to direct the Force Commander of the Operation to assume responsibility for the consolidation, expansion and maintenance of a secure environment throughout Somalia, taking account of the particular circumstances in each locality, on an expedited basis in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993, and in this regard to organize a prompt, smooth and phased transition from the Unified Task Force to the expanded Operation;

C

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to maintain the fund established pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for maintenance of forces of the expanded Operation following the departure of forces of the Unified Task Force and for the establishment of Somali police, and calls on Member States to make contributions to this fund, in addition to their assessed contributions;

16. *Expresses appreciation* to the United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross for their contributions and assistance and requests the Secretary-General to ask them to continue to extend financial, material and technical support to the Somali people in all regions of the country;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek, as appropriate, pledges and contributions from States and others to assist in financing the rehabilitation of the political institutions and economy of Somalia;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed on action taken to implement the present resolution, in particular to submit to the Council as soon as possible a report containing recommendations for establishment of Somali police forces and thereafter to report no later than every ninety days on the progress achieved in accomplishing the objectives set out in the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to conduct a formal review of the progress towards accomplishing the purposes of the present resolution no later than 31 October 1993;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3188th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 2 April 1993,[14] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to part B, paragraphs 5 and 6, of Council resolution 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993 and stated that in order to give effect to the provisions of that resolution, he had undertaken consultations with a number of Governments which had signified to him their readiness to participate in the force of the expanded United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). On the basis of these consultations, the Secretary-General recommended to the Council that it approve the following list of troop-contributing Governments for UNOSOM II: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Zimbabwe.

In a letter dated 5 April 1993,[15] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 April 1993 concerning the composition of the United Nations Operation in Somalia[14] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 23 April 1993,[16] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council that in addition to the countries approved by the Security Council on 5 April 1993, the following countries had likewise signified their readiness to contribute contingents for service with UNOSOM II: Namibia, Uganda and Zambia.

In a letter dated 27 April 1993,[17] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 April 1993 concerning the composition of the military component of the expanded United Nations Operation in Somalia[16] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3229th meeting, on 6 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia:

> "Letter dated 5 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25888);[18]

---

[14] S/25532.

[15] S/25533.

[16] S/25673.

[17] S/25674.

[18] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993.*

"Letter dated 5 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25887)".[18]

Resolution 837 (1993)
of 6 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 1992 of 28 August 1992, 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992 and 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/167 of 18 December 1992,

Gravely alarmed at the premeditated armed attacks launched by forces apparently belonging to the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance against the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II on 5 June 1993,

Strongly condemning such actions, which directly undermine international efforts aimed at the restoration of peace and normalcy in Somalia,

Expressing outrage at the loss of life as a result of these criminal attacks,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the people of Somalia in re-establishing conditions of normal life,

Stressing that the international community is involved in Somalia in order to help the people of Somalia who have suffered untold miseries due to years of civil strife in that country,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of completing the comprehensive and effective programme for disarming all Somali parties, including movements and factions,

Convinced that the restoration of law and order throughout Somalia would contribute to humanitarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as to the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Condemning strongly the use of radio broadcasts, in particular by the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance, to incite attacks against United Nations personnel,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 31 March 1993 concerning the safety of United Nations forces and personnel deployed in conditions of strife,[19] and committed to consider promptly measures appropriate to the particular circumstances to ensure that persons responsible for attacks and other acts of violence against United Nations forces and personnel are held to account for their actions,

Noting the information provided to the Council by the Secretary-General on 6 June 1993,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked armed attacks against the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II on 5 June 1993, which appear to have been part of a calculated and premeditated series of cease-fire violations to prevent by intimidation the Operation from carrying out its mandate as provided for in resolution 814 (1993);

2. *Expresses its condolences* to the Government and people of Pakistan and the families of the Operation personnel who have lost their lives;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the crucial importance of the early implementation of the disarmament of all Somali parties, including movements and factions, in accordance with paragraphs 56 to 69 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993,[12] and of neutralizing radio broadcasting systems that contribute to the violence and attacks directed against the Operation;

4. *Demands once again* that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the informal preparatory meeting on Somali political reconciliation at Addis Ababa,[6] and in particular with their agreement on implementing the cease-fire and on modalities of disarmament;[13]

5. *Reaffirms* that the Secretary-General is authorized under resolution 814 (1993) to take all measures necessary against all those responsible for the armed attacks referred to in paragraph 1 above, including against those responsible for publicly inciting such attacks, to establish the effective authority of the Operation throughout Somalia, including to secure the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General urgently to inquire into the incident, with particular emphasis on the role of those factional leaders involved;

7. *Encourages* the rapid and accelerated deployment of all Operation contingents to meet the full requirements of 28,000 men, all ranks, as well as equipment, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;

8. *Urges* Member States to contribute, on an emergency basis, military support and transportation, including armoured personnel carriers, tanks and attack helicopters, in order to provide the Operation the capability appropriately to confront and deter armed attacks directed against it in the accomplishment of its mandate;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution, if possible within seven days from the date of its adoption;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3229th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 27 August 1993,[20] the President informed the Secretary-General as follows:

[19] S/25493; see p. 47 above.

[20] S/26375.

"I have the honour to refer to your report of 17 August 1993 submitted in pursuance of paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 814 (1993)[21] concerning the action taken to implement that resolution, in particular recommendations for the establishment of Somali police forces, and on the progress achieved in accomplishing the objectives set out in the resolution. The members of the Council have taken note of your report, for which they have expressed their gratitude to you.

"The members of the Council intend to study the report carefully and review its content, as well as your observations, as a basis for a possible course of action in the near future."

At its 3280th meeting, on 22 September 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraph 18 of resolution 814 (1993) (S/26317)".[22]

Resolution 865 (1993)
of 22 September 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992, 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993 and 837 (1993) of 6 June 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 August 1993,[21]

Stressing the importance of continuing the peace process initiated by the Addis Ababa Agreement of 27 March 1993,[23] and in this connection welcoming the efforts of African countries, the Organization of African Unity, in particular its Horn of Africa Standing Committee, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in cooperation with and in support of the United Nations, to promote national reconciliation in Somalia,

Also stressing the commitment of the international community to help Somalia regain a normal, peaceful life, while recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their own country,

Expressing its appreciation for the improvements in the overall situation, which have been achieved by the United Nations Operation in Somalia II, in particular the eradication of starvation, the establishment of a large number of district councils, the opening of schools and the resumption by the Somali people in most areas of the country of their normal lives,

Recognizing the continuing need for broad-based consultations and consensus on basic principles to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of democratic institutions,

Calling upon all Somali parties, including movements and factions, to show the political will to achieve reconciliation, peace and security,

Also recognizing that the highest priority for the Operation is to assist the people of Somalia in the furtherance of the national reconciliation process and to promote and advance the re-establishment of regional and national institutions and civil administration in the entire country, as set out in resolution 814 (1993),

Noting with great concern, despite the improvements in the overall situation in Somalia, continuing reports of violence in Mogadishu and the absence of law enforcement and judicial authorities and institutions in the country as a whole, and recalling the request to the Secretary-General in resolution 814 (1993) to assist in the re-establishment of the Somali police and the restoration and maintenance of peace, stability and law and order,

Convinced that the re-establishment of the Somali police and the judicial and penal systems is critical for the restoration of security and stability in the country,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of armed attacks against Operation personnel, and recalling resolution 814 (1993), in which it emphasized the fundamental importance of a comprehensive and effective programme for disarming Somali parties, including movements and factions,

A

1. *Welcomes* the reports by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative on the progress achieved in accomplishing the objectives set out in resolution 814 (1993);

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for their achievements in greatly improving the conditions of the Somali people and beginning the process of nation-building apparent in the restoration in much of the country of stable and secure conditions, in stark contrast with the prior suffering caused by inter-clan conflict;

3. *Condemns* all attacks on Operation personnel and reaffirms that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of such criminal acts will be held individually responsible for them;

4. *Affirms* the importance it attaches to the successful fulfilment on an urgent and accelerated basis of the Operation's objectives of facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the restoration of law and order, and of national reconciliation in a free, democratic and sovereign Somalia, so that it can complete its mission by March 1995;

5. *Requests*, in that context, the Secretary-General to direct the urgent preparation of a detailed plan with concrete steps setting out the Operation's future concerted strategy with regard to its humanitarian, political and security activities and to report thereon to the Council as soon as possible;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to re-double his efforts at the local, regional and national levels, including encouraging broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, to continue the process of national reconciliation and political settlement, and to assist the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy;

7. *Calls on* all Member States to assist, in all ways possible, including the urgent full staffing of the Operation's civil positions, the Secretary-General, in conjunction with regional organizations, in his efforts to reconcile the parties and rebuild Somali political institutions;

---

[21] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26317.

[22] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

[23] Ibid., document S/26317, sect. IV.

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consult the countries of the region and regional organizations concerned on means of further reinvigorating the reconciliation process;

B

9. *Approves* the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in annex I to his report of 17 August 1993[21] relating to the re-establishment of the Somali police, judicial and penal systems in accordance with resolution 814 (1993), and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps on an urgent and accelerated basis to implement them;

10. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to convene at the earliest possible date a meeting of Member States interested in supporting the United Nations Operation in Somalia II in the re-establishment of the police, judicial and penal systems, for the purpose of determining specific requirements and identifying specific sources of support;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake actively and as a matter of great urgency an international recruiting programme for staffing the Operation's Justice Division with police, judicial and penal system specialists;

12. *Also welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to maintain and utilize the fund established pursuant to resolution 794 (1992), and maintained in resolution 814 (1993), for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for the re-establishment of the Somali judicial and penal systems in addition to the establishment of the Somali police, other than for the cost of international staff;

13. *Urges* Member States, on an urgent basis, to contribute to that fund or otherwise to provide assistance for the re-establishment of the Somali police, judicial and penal systems, including personnel, financial support, equipment and training to help attain the objectives outlined in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General;

14. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure continuation of the current police, judicial and penal programme from October to the end of December 1993 until additional funding from Member States is forthcoming, and to make recommendations as appropriate to the General Assembly;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed on a regular basis on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3280th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 1 October 1993,[24] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General reported about the decision of the authorities of north-west Somalia ("Somaliland") that all United Nations personnel should withdraw from the region by 29 September 1993, a deadline which was later extended to 2 October 1993. A message to that effect had been communicated to the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia, Admiral Jonathan Howe. Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, the "President" of "Somaliland", also had asked the Special Repesentative to inform him about the intention of the United Nations towards the region, both in the political and economic areas. The Acting Zone Director had advised the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) that he expected the security situation for United Nations personnel in the north-west to deteriorate if Mr. Egal did not receive a reply to his communication to the Secretary-General's Special Representative. The United Nations Security Coordinator had concurred with this assessment. In view of the security concerns and given the fact that the mandate of UNOSOM II was under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Secretary-General sought the guidance of the Security Council on how to proceed on the matter.

In a letter dated 1 October 1993,[25] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "The members of the Security Council have been apprised of the contents of your letter dated 1 October 1993 regarding the presence of UNOSOM II in north-west Somalia ('Somaliland').[24]
>
> "The members of the Council express the hope that UNOSOM II will be able in due course to continue its work under its mandate in north-west Somalia ('Somaliland') using all peaceful means for the benefit of the population there.
>
> "The members of the Council are confident that you will take the necessary precautions for the safety and protection of all United Nations personnel deployed in north-west Somalia ('Somaliland')."

At its 3299th meeting, on 29 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26663)".[26]

Resolution 878 (1993)
of 29 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992, 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 837 (1993) of 6 June 1993 and 865 (1993) of 22 September 1993,

Having considered the letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[27]

Stressing the need for all the parties in Somalia to exercise maximum restraint and to work towards national reconciliation,

Expressing once again its commitment to a future concerted strategy in Somalia for the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and, in that context, to the undertaking of an in-depth consideration of its humanitarian, political and security activities on the basis of the concrete suggestions to be submitted by the Secretary-General as requested in resolution 865 (1993),

---

[24] S/26526.

[25] S/26527.

[26] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993.*

[27] Ibid., document S/26663.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for an interim period terminating on 18 November 1993;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his report to the Council concerning the further extension of the Operation's mandate, which should be submitted in good time before 18 November 1993, to report also on recent developments in Somalia in order to enable the Council to take appropriate decisions;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3299th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3315th meeting, on 16 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 837 (1993) (S/26022);[26]

"Report pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 837 (1993) on the investigation into the 5 June 1993 attack on United Nations forces in Somalia conducted on behalf of the Secretary-General (S/26351)".[26]

Resolution 885 (1993)
of 16 November 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 1992 of 28 August 1992, 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992, 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 837 (1993) of 6 June 1993, 865 (1993) of 22 September 1993, and 878 (1993) of 29 October 1993,

Also reaffirming its resolution 868 1993 of 29 September 1993 on the need to ensure the safety and protection of United Nations personnel,

Recognizing the critical need for broad-based consultations among all parties and consensus on basic principles to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of democratic institutions in Somalia,

Stressing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving these objectives, and in this context noting in particular resolution 837 (1993), in which it condemned the 5 June 1993 attack on personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and called for an investigation,

Noting proposals made by Member States, and noting in particular proposals from the Organization of African Unity, including those in document S/26627 of 25 October 1993, in which the establishment of an impartial commission of inquiry is recommended to investigate armed attacks on the Operation,

Having received and considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 1 July and 24 August 1993[28] on the implementation of resolution 837 (1993),

1. *Authorizes* the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry, in further implementation of resolutions 814 (1993) and 837 (1993), to investigate armed attacks on personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II which led to casualties among them;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having conveyed his views to the Security Council, to appoint the Commission at the earliest possible time and to report to the Council on its establishment;

3. *Directs* the Commission to determine procedures for carrying out its investigation, taking into account standard United Nations procedures;

4. *Notes* that members of the Commission will have the status of experts on mission within the meaning of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[29] which shall apply to the Commission;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with all assistance necessary to facilitate its work;

6. *Calls* on all parties in Somalia fully to cooperate with the Commission;

7. *Requests* the Commission to report its findings through the Secretary-General to the Security Council as soon as possible, taking into consideration the need for a thorough inquiry;

8. *Requests* that the Secretary-General, under his authority in resolutions 814 (1993) and 837 (1993), pending completion of the report of the Commission, suspend arrest actions against those individuals who might be implicated but are not currently detained pursuant to resolution 837 (1993), and make appropriate provision to deal with the situation of those already detained under the provisions of resolution 837 (1993);

9. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3315th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3317th meeting, on 18 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ethiopia and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: further report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraph 19 of resolution 814 (1993) and paragraph 5 of resolution 865 (1993) (S/26738)".[26]

Resolution 886 (1993)
of 18 November 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

---

[28] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/26022 abd S/26351, respectively.

[29] General Assembly resolution 22 A (I) of 13 February 1946.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 November 1993,[30]

Noting the significant improvement in the situation in most areas of Somalia achieved by the United Nations Operation in Somalia II as described in that report,

Noting also paragraph 72 of the report of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their own country,

Stressing the commitment of the international community to continue helping Somalia in its efforts to accelerate the process of national reconstruction and to promote stability, rehabilitation and political reconciliation and to regain a normal, peaceful life,

Recalling that the highest priority of the Operation continues to be to support the efforts of the Somali people in promoting the process of national reconciliation and the establishment of democratic institutions,

Affirming that the General Agreement signed in Addis Ababa on 8 January 1993[31] and the Addis Ababa Agreement of the First Session of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia, signed on 27 March 1993,[23] establish a sound basis for resolution of the problems in Somalia,

Emphasizing in this context the crucial importance of disarmament in achieving lasting peace and stability throughout Somalia,

Condemning the continuing acts of violence and armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts, and paying tribute to those troops and humanitarian personnel of several countries who have been killed or injured while serving in Somalia,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for their achievements in improving the conditions of the Somali people and in promoting the process of national reconciliation and reconstruction of the country;

3. *Decides*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to renew the mandate of the Operation for an additional period expiring on 31 May 1994;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by 15 January 1994, or at any time before that if the situation warrants, on the progress made in achieving national reconciliation by the Somali people and that made in the attainment of political, security and humanitarian goals, and also requests the Secretary-General, as part of that report, to provide an updated plan setting out the Operation's future concerted strategy with regard to its humanitarian, political and security activities;

5. *Also decides* to undertake a fundamental review of the mandate of the Operation by 1 February 1994 in the light of the report of the Secretary-General and his updated plan;

6. *Urges* all parties in Somalia, including movements and factions, to accelerate their efforts to achieve political reconciliation, peace and security and immediately to abide by the cease-fire and disarmament agreements reached in Addis Ababa, particularly the immediate cantonment of all heavy weapons;

7. *Underscores* the importance of the Somali people attaining specific goals in the context of political reconciliation, in particular the early establishment and effective functioning of all district and regional councils and an interim national authority;

8. *Stresses* in this regard the importance it attaches to the accelerated implementation by the Somali people, with the assistance of the United Nations and donor countries, of the recommendations contained in annex I of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 August 1993[21] and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 865 (1993) of 22 September 1993, and in particular the establishment of an operational police, penal and judiciary system at the regional and district level as soon as feasible;

9. *Reminds* all parties in Somalia, including movements and factions, that continued United Nations involvement in Somalia depends on their active cooperation and tangible progress towards a political settlement;

10. *Welcomes and supports* the ongoing diplomatic efforts being made by Member States and international organizations, in particular those in the region, to assist United Nations efforts to bring all parties in Somalia, including movements and factions, to the negotiating table;

11. *Reaffirms* the obligations of States to implement fully the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

12. *Expresses concern* at the destabilizing effects of cross-border arms flows in the region, affirms the importance it attaches to the security of the countries neighbouring Somalia, and calls for the cessation of such arms flows;

13. *Welcomes* the Fourth Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia, to be held at Addis Ababa from 29 November to 1 December 1993;

14. *Emphasizes* the relationship between national rehabilitation and progress in the process of national reconciliation in Somalia, and encourages donor countries to make contributions to Somalia's rehabilitation as demonstrable political progress occurs, and in particular to contribute urgently to rehabilitation projects in those regions where progress on political reconciliation and security has been made;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have contributed to or provided logistical or other assistance to the Operation or offered to do so, and encourages those who are in a position to do so to contribute, on an urgent basis, troops, equipment, and financial and logistical support to enhance the Operation's capability to carry out its mandate and to ensure the safety of the personnel;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ask the Somalia Trust Fund Committee to review claims and make payments on an urgent basis and urges Member States to make funds available directly or through the Somalia Trust Fund for priority projects, including the re-establishment of the Somali police and demining, on an urgent basis;

---

[30] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26738.

[31] Ibid., *Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25168, annex II.

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3317th meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 23 November 1993,[32] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 885 (1993) of 16 November 1993, in which it authorized "the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry, in further implementation of resolutions 814 (1993) and 837 (1993), to investigate armed attacks on personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II which led to casualties among them". The Secretary-General stated that he was requested to appoint the Commission at the earliest possible time and to report thereon. Following consultations, the Secetary-General had appointed a Commission of Inquiry to carry out the investigation. The Commission, consisting of three highly respected and distinguished international personalities, would be comprised of: The Honourable Matthew S. W. Ngulube, the Chief Justice of Zambia, as Chairman; General Emmanuel Erskine (Ret.) of Ghana; and General Gustav Hagglund of Finland. Given the importance the Secretary-General attached to the work of the Commission, he had decided to establish a separate secretariat to assist it in carrying out its tasks. Mr. Winston Tubman of the Office of Legal Affairs had been designated as Executive Secretary of this secretariat. Mr. Tubman was a former Minister of Justice of Liberia. The Secretary-General further stated that he had asked the members of the Commission to be available in New York on 23 November 1993 for consultations and to determine procedures for carrying out their investigation, as directed by the Security Council.

In a letter dated 30 November 1993,[33] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 November 1993[32] concerning the Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 885 (1993) of 16 November 1993 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the composition of the Commission and welcome your decision to establish a separate secretariat to assist the Commission in carrying out its tasks.

"The members of the Council look forward to receiving the Commission's report through you in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 885 (1993)."

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 19 February 1993,[2] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have considered your report of 22 December 1992 on the situation in South Africa.[3] They are most grateful for the comprehensive and helpful account of events in South Africa contained in that report. They note that the presence of international observers has had a salutary effect on the political situation there. They welcome your decision to reinforce the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa with an increment of ten additional observers.

"The members of the Council have asked me to take this opportunity to express their appreciation to you and, through you, to your two Special Envoys, the Chief of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa and the members of her team, for the excellent work being done by the United Nations in South Africa. They look forward to receiving further reports from you on the situation in South Africa and the work of the United Nations there."

At its 3197th meeting, on 12 April 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question of South Africa".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[4]

"The assassination of Chris Hani, a member of the African National Congress National Executive Committee and Secretary-General of the South African Communist Party, is a deplorable and troubling event. This brutal murder saddens all who are working for peace, democracy and justice in South Africa. Mr. Hani's murder further underscores the urgent need to end violence in the country and to push ahead with the negotiations which will create a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

"Chris Hani actively supported these negotiations and only last week called for an end to violence so the negotiations could proceed in a climate of peace and stability. In this regard, the Security Council welcomes the announcements by all those who have reaffirmed their commitment to the negotiating process, including the ANC, the South African Communist Party and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Negotiations leading to non-racial democracy must not be held hostage by the perpetrators of violence.

"The Council states its determination to remain supportive of efforts to facilitate this peaceful transition to a non-racial democracy for the benefit of all South Africans."

At its 3267th meeting, on 24 August 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question of South Africa".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[5]

"The Security Council deplores the recent upsurge in violence and discord in South Africa, especially in the East Rand. This violence - terrible in its human toll - is even more tragic as the country proceeds

---

[32] S/26823.

[33] S/26824.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1992.

[2] S/25315.

[3] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/25004.

[4] S/25578.

[5] S/26347.

on the path to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa and a new, more promising future for all its citizens.

"The Council recalls its statement in resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 that it is the responsibility of the South African authorities to take all necessary measures to stop the violence immediately and protect the life and property of all South Africans. The Council affirms that all parties in South Africa must assist the Government in preventing opponents of democracy from using violence to threaten the country's democratic transition. In this regard, the Council notes the proposal for a national peace force to restore and maintain order in volatile areas. Any such force should be genuinely representative of South African society and its major political bodies. Just as importantly, it must have the confidence, support and cooperation of the people of South Africa. The Council also welcomes efforts by the leaders of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party to convince their followers to avoid further violence. The Council urges all of South Africa's leaders to work jointly to prevent violence in the election period ahead.

"The Council commends the international community, including the Organization of African Unity, the European Community and the Commonwealth, for playing a constructive role in helping to curb the violence in South Africa. The United Nations Peace Monitors, under the able supervision of the Chief of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, have made a difference. People are alive today because of the tireless and courageous efforts of these and other international peace monitors. Yet far too many are dying. The world community must continue to signal firmly that it will not allow the violence to derail South Africa's political transition.

"The Council emphasizes the key role of the multiparty negotiating process in securing the transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa. It urges the parties to reaffirm their commitment to the multiparty negotiating process, to redouble their efforts to reach consensus on the transitional arrangements and constitutional issues still outstanding and to proceed to elections as planned in the coming year.

"The Council reaffirms its determination to remain supportive of efforts to facilitate the peaceful transition to a non-racial democracy for the benefit of all South Africans. The Council is following developments in South Africa closely and will remain seized of the matter."

In a letter dated 29 September 1993,[6] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) and the need to increase the number of United Nations observers in the country to assist in the electoral process, as well as to the letter dated 19 February 1993,[2] in which the Council had welcomed his intention to reinforce UNOMSA with an increment of 10 additional observers for a total strength of 60 observers. The Secretary-General requested the Council to authorize him to increase the number of observers by 40 for a total complement of 100 observers to reinforce security and stability in the country during this transitional period.

In a letter dated 9 October 1993,[7] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have considered your letter dated 29 September 1993 concerning the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa,[6] in which you requested the Council to authorize an increase in the number of observers by 40 for a total complement of 100 observers. In the light of previous decisions on this matter, and on the same understanding, the members of the Council agree with your request to increase the number of observers."

At its 3318th meeting, on 23 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[8]

"The Security Council welcomes the successful completion of the multi-party negotiating process in South Africa and the conclusion of agreements reached therein on an interim constitution and electoral bill. These agreements constitute a historic step forward in establishing a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa.

"The Council looks forward to the elections to be held in South Africa in April 1994. It urges all parties in South Africa, including those which did not participate fully in the multi-party talks, to respect agreements reached during the negotiations, to re-commit themselves to democratic principles, to take part in the elections and to resolve outstanding issues by peaceful means only.

"The Council reiterates its determination to continue to support the process of peaceful democratic change in South Africa for the benefit of all South Africans. It commends once again the work being done by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa in assisting that process. It invites the Secretary-General to accelerate contingency planning for a possible United Nations role in the election process, including coordination with the observer missions of the Organization of African Unity, the European Community and the Commonwealth, to enable expeditious consideration of a request to the United Nations for such assistance. In this connection, the Council urges early establishment of the Transitional Executive Council and the Independent Electoral Commission.

"The Council considers that South Africa's transition to democracy must be underpinned by economic and social reconstruction and development, and it calls on the international community to assist in this regard."

In a letter dated 13 December 1993,[9] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to a statement issued on 23 November 1993 by the President of the Council, in which he had been invited to accelerate contingency planning for a possible United Nations role in the election process in South Africa.[8] The Secretary-General informed the Council that, accordingly, and pursuant to Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 and taking into account the progress achieved in the peace process including the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council on 7 December 1993, it was his intention to appoint as his Special Representative for South Africa Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, with immediate effect, to assist him in the implementation of the relevant Council decisions and resolutions concerning that country. The Secretary-General also

---

[6] S/26558.

[7] S/26559.

[8] S/26785.

[9] S/26883.

indicated that Mr. Brahimi would also coordinate with other international observers for the elections as mentioned in the declaration of the Transitional Executive Council. The Secretary-General also stated that in recent discussions with him, both Foreign Minister R. F. Botha and Mr. Nelson Mandela had welcomed his suggestion to appoint a Special Representative as soon as possible in order to facilitate the peace process.

In a letter dated 16 December 1993,[10] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 December 1993 concerning South Africa[9] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal mentioned therein."

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA[1]

Decision

At its 3179th meeting, on 2 March 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General (S/25170)".[2]

Resolution 809 (1993)
of 2 March 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991 and 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991,

Recalling that in conformity with the settlement plan regarding the question of Western Sahara,[3] as adopted by resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), it was for the Secretary-General to determine the instructions for the review of the applications for participation in the referendum, and that in its resolution 725 (1991) the Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1991,[4]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 January 1993 on the situation concerning Western Sahara,[5]

Concerned by the difficulties and delays encountered in the implementation of the settlement plan, and in particular the persistent divergences between the two parties on the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility set out by the Secretary-General in his report of 19 December 1991,

Determined that the settlement plan be implemented without further delay in order to achieve a just and lasting solution,

Stressing the desirability of ensuring the full cooperation of both parties for the implementation of the settlement plan,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 26 January 1993 on the situation conncerning Western Sahara;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to intensify their efforts, with the parties, in order to resolve the issues identified in the report, in particular those relating to the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the organization of the referendum of self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and to consult accordingly with the parties for the purpose of commencing voter registration on a prompt basis, starting with the updated lists of the 1974 census;

4. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible and not later than May 1993 on the outcome of his efforts, on the cooperation of the parties and on the prospects and modalities for the holding of the referendum on a free and fair basis with a view that this take place by the end of the current year at the latest, and requests the Secretary-General to include in this report proposals for the necessary adjustments to the present role and strength of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

5. *Urges* the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in implementing the settlement plan regarding the question of Western Sahara, which has been accepted by them and approved by the Council in its resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), and in resolving the issues identified in the report of the Secretary-General,[5] in particular those relating to the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3179th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 28 May 1993,[6] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your interim report of 21 May 1993 on Western Sahara[7] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

---

[10] S/26884.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1975, 1988, 1990, 1991 and 1992.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

[3] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21360, and ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22464.

[4] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23299.

[5] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25170.

[6] S/25861.

[7] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25818.

"They understand the reasons that led you to postpone the publication of the report pursuant to resolution 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993, and they welcome your decision to visit the region in the first week of June. The members of the Council also welcome the establishment of the Identification Commission and hope it will complete its work as soon as possible. They express the hope that you will submit a report including recommendations concerning the organization of the referendum as well as the possible adjustments of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara at the earliest possible date after the completion of your visit to the region, in order to respect the time-frame set out in resolution 809 (1993)."

In a letter dated 4 August 1993,[8] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council welcome your report of 28 July 1993 on the situation concerning Western Sahara.[9]

"The members of the Council fully support your efforts to make early progress on the preparations for holding the referendum in accordance with resolution 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993. They note that the Identification Commission has now begun preparatory work. They welcome the reaffirmation by the two parties of their commitment to the implementation of the peace plan in its entirety and, in particular, their encouraging responses to your compromise proposal concerning the interpretation and application of the criteria and their determination to work towards an early referendum.

"The members of the Council agree that the holding of direct talks between the two parties in Laayoune from 17 to 19 July 1993 is a positive development and share your hope that talks will soon resume.

"The members of the Council reiterate their support for your renewed efforts to resolve outstanding issues so that an early referendum may be held, and hope they will soon receive your full report in this regard."

In a letter dated 6 December 1993,[10] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council welcome your report of 24 November 1993[11] and fully subscribe to the observations it contains. They also welcome the progress already achieved in narrowing the differences between the two parties.

"The members of the Council further agree that your compromise proposal referred to in paragraph 27 of your report is a sound framework for determining potential participation in the referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara as foreseen in the settlement plan.[3] They welcome your determination to move ahead and proceed with voter registration and identification. They reaffirm your role as guarantor of an objective and impartial referendum and expect any difficulties with the compromise to be resolved by early 1994.

"While regretting that the timetable suggested in resolution 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993 cannot be maintained, the members of the Council support your goals of presenting a report to the Council early next year and holding the referendum no later than mid-1994. They underline the crucial importance they attach to these goals.

"The members of the Council confirm the full confidence they place in you and your Special Representative for a speedy settlement of the situation concerning Western Sahara in conformity with the settlement plan and with relevant resolutions of the Council. They urge both parties to cooperate fully with you and your Special Representative to that end."

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA[1]

Decision

At its 3181st meeting, on 8 March 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 792 (1992) (S/25289)".[2]

Resolution 810 (1993)
of 8 March 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990 and 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 February 1993,[3]

Paying tribute to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Supreme National Council, for his continuing efforts to restore peace and national unity in Cambodia,

Recalling that under the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991[4] the Cambodian people have the right to determine their own

---

[8] S/26239.

[9] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26185.

[10] S/26848.

[11] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26797.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1990, 1991 and 1992.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*.

[3] Ibid., document S/25289.

[4] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23177, annex.

political future through the free and fair election of a constituent assembly, which will draft and approve a new Cambodian constitution and transform itself into a legislative assembly, which will create the new Cambodian government,

Welcoming the achievements of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia in the implementation of the Paris agreements, in particular regarding voter registration and refugee repatriation, and reaffirming its continuing support for the activities of the Authority,

Welcoming the decision taken by the Supreme National Council at its meeting on 10 February 1993 to adopt a moratorium on the export of minerals and gems and to consider limits on the export of sawn timber from Cambodia in order to protect Cambodia's natural resources,

Deploring the violations of the cease-fire by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea and the Party of the State of Cambodia,

Concerned by the increasing number of acts of violence perpetrated on political grounds, in particular in areas under the control of the Party of the State of Cambodia, and on ethnic grounds, and by the negative implications of such acts for the implementation of the Paris agreements,

Underlining the importance of measures by the Authority in order to ensure a neutral political environment in Cambodia,

Condemning attacks, threats and intimidation against the Authority, in particular the recent detention of Authority personnel,

Deploring the failure of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea to meet its obligations under the Paris agreements, notably as regards unrestricted access by the Authority to the areas under its control and as regards the application of phase II of the cease-fire, and urging the party concerned to join fully in the implementation of the Paris agreements,

Expressing strong concern at recent reports by the Authority of a small number of foreign military personnel serving with the armed forces of the Party of the State of Cambodia in violation of the Paris agreements, calling on all parties to cooperate fully with Authority investigations of reports of foreign forces within the territory under their control, and emphasizing the importance of the immediate removal of all foreign forces, advisers and military personnel from Cambodia,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 February 1993;[3]

2. *Endorses* the decision by the Supreme National Council that the election for the constituent assembly shall be held from 23 to 27 May 1993;

3. *Underlines* the crucial importance of national reconciliation for the attainment of lasting peace and stability in Cambodia;

4. *Urges* all Cambodian parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia in the preparation and holding of the election for the constituent assembly;

5. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the extent of voter registration;

6. *Calls on* the Authority to continue to make every effort to create and maintain a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council by 15 May 1993 of the conditions and preparations for the election;

7. *Urges* all Cambodian parties to help create in the minds of their followers tolerance for peaceful political competition and to ensure adherence to the code of conduct during the forthcoming political campaign;

8. *Urges in particular* all Cambodian parties to take all necessary measures to ensure freedom of speech, assembly and movement, as well as fair access to the media, including the press, television and radio, for all registered political parties during the electoral campaign starting on 7 April 1993, and to take all necessary steps to reassure the Cambodian people that the balloting for the election will be secret;

9. *Demands* that all Cambodian parties take the necessary measures to put an end to all acts of violence and to all threats and intimidation committed on political or ethnic grounds, and urges all those parties to cooperate with the Authority's Special Prosecutor's Office in investigations of such acts;

10. *Expresses its full confidence* in the ability of the Authority to conduct an election that is free and fair and its readiness to endorse the results of the election provided that the United Nations certifies it free and fair;

11. *Calls on* all Cambodian parties to abide by their commitment under the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991[4] to respect those results;

12. *Recognizes* that the Cambodians themselves bear primary responsibility for the implementation of the Paris agreements and for the future stability and well-being of Cambodia;

13. *Recognizes in particular* that the Cambodians have the responsibility, after the election for the constituent assembly, to agree on a constitution and to create a government within three months, and emphasizes the importance of completing that task on time;

14. *Expresses its readiness* to support fully the constituent assembly and the process of drawing up a constitution and establishing a new government for all Cambodia;

15. *Takes note* of the remarks of the Secretary-General in paragraph 44 of his report concerning the security situation in Cambodia during the period between the election for the constituent assembly and the end of the mandate of the Authority upon the creation of a government, and welcomes his intention to submit recommendations in that connection;

16. *Commends* the decision of the Supreme National Council at its meeting on 10 February 1993 to adopt measures for the protection of Cambodia's natural resources, and supports steps taken by the Technical Advisory Committee on Management and Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources to implement these decisions;

17. *Reiterates its demand* that all parties honour in full their obligations under the Paris agreements, in particular to desist from all offensive military activity;

18. *Demands* that all parties take all action necessary to safeguard the lives and the security of Authority personnel throughout Cambodia, and desist from all threats or intimidation against Authority personnel and from any interference with them in the performance of their mandate;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council in the context of his fourth progress report in April 1993 on the implementation of the present resolution and on any further measures that may be

necessary and appropriate to ensure the realization of the fundamental objectives of the Paris agreements;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3181st meeting.

Decisions

At its 3193rd meeting, on 5 April 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[5]

"The Security Council strongly condemns all attacks on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), particularly the recent attacks which have resulted in the death of two Bangladeshi members of UNTAC and the cowardly assassination of three members of the Bulgarian contingent of UNTAC on 2 April 1993.

"The Council expresses its strong support for UNTAC in carrying out its mandate within the framework of the Paris agreements. It demands that all hostile acts against UNTAC cease immediately and that all parties take measures to safeguard the lives and the security of UNTAC personnel.

"It expresses its condolences to the Governments of Bangladesh and Bulgaria and to the families of the victims; it pays tribute to the latter for their courage and dedication. It requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on the circumstances of these murderous acts and the responsibility for them.

"The Council also expresses its determination that the election for the constituent assembly should be held on the dates decided by the Supreme National Council and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993. In this respect, the Council stresses the importance of ensuring a neutral political environment in Cambodia, as well as the cessation of acts of violence and of all threats and intimidation committed on political or ethnic grounds."

In a letter dated 12 May 1993,[6] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General, having completed the necessary consultations, proposed that Namibia be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

In a letter dated 13 May 1993,[7] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 May 1993 concerning the addition of one country to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[8] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They endorse the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3213th meeting, on 20 May 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation in Cambodia:

"Fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (S/25719); 8

"Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 810 (1993) (S/25784)".[9]

Resolution 826 (1993)
of 20 May 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 May 1993[9] and 15 May 1993,[10]

Expressing its strong support for the almost five million Cambodians who, in spite of violence and intimidation, have registered to vote in the election of a constituent assembly, and have broadly and actively participated in the electoral campaign,

Recognizing the great importance of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Supreme National Council, continuing his invaluable efforts in Cambodia to achieve national reconciliation and restore peace,

1. *Approves* the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 May 1993[9] and 15 May 1993;[10]

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the arrangements made by the United Nations for the conduct of the election for the constituent assembly in Cambodia described in the report of the Secretary-General of 15 May 1993;

3. *Demands* that all the parties abide by the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991[4] and give the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia the full cooperation required under them;

4. *Commends* those participating in the election campaign in accordance with the Paris agreements despite the violence and intimidation in order that the Cambodian people may have an opportunity to choose freely their own government;

5. *Deplores* all acts of non-cooperation with the Paris agreements and condemns all acts of violence committed on political and ethnic grounds, intimidation and attacks on Authority personnel;

---

[5] S/25530.

[6] S/25770.

[7] S/25771.

[8] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993.*

[9] Ibid., document S/25719.

[10] Ibid., document S/25784.

6. *Expresses its full support* for the measures taken by the Authority to protect the safety of its personnel and underlines the need for the Authority to continue its efforts in this regard;

7. *Demands* that all parties take all actions necessary to safeguard the lives and the security of Authority personnel throughout Cambodia, and desist from all threats or intimidation against Authority personnel and from any interference with them in the performance of their mandate;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the positive efforts and the achievements of the Authority in preparation for the elections, in respect both of the registration of candidates and parties and of the holding of the electoral campaign, albeit under difficult conditions;

9. *Fully supports* the decision of the Secretary-General that the election be held as scheduled in accordance with the decision of the Supreme National Council endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 810 (1993);

10. *Calls on* the Authority to continue to work in accordance with resolution 810 (1993) to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections;

11. *Reaffirms* its determination to endorse the results of the election for the constituent assembly provided that the United Nations certifies it free and fair;

12. *Reminds* all the Cambodian parties of their obligation under the Paris agreements fully to comply with the results of the election;

13. *Warns* that the Council will respond appropriately should any of the parties fail to honour its obligations;

14. *Reaffirms* its readiness to support fully the constituent assembly and the process of drawing up a constitution and establishing a new government for all Cambodia and to support subsequent efforts to promote national reconciliation and peace- building;

15. *Recognizes* that the Cambodians themselves bear primary responsibility for the implementation of the Paris agreements and for the political future and well-being of their own country, and reaffirms that all Cambodian parties are expected to honour their obligations under the Paris agreements and participate constructively and peacefully in the political process after the election;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report promptly to the Council on the holding and results of the election, including on the conduct of the parties as regards their obligations under the Paris agreements and, if necessary, to recommend any initiative and/or measures conducive to ensuring their full respect by all parties;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3213th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 19 May 1993,[11] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General, having completed the necessary consultations, proposed that Singapore be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

[11] S/25816.

In a letter dated 21 May 1993,[12] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 May 1993 concerning the addition of one country to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[11] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They endorse the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3214th meeting, on 22 May 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[13]

"The Security Council strongly condemns the shelling on 21 May 1993 of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), during which the Chinese engineering detachment suffered two deaths and seven wounded. It expresses its condolences to the Chinese Government and to the families of the victims; it pays tribute to the latter for their courage and dedication.

"The Council takes note of the preliminary report by the Secretariat indicating that the shelling was carried out by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. It requests the Secretary-General to investigate further and to report urgently to the Council.

"The Council expresses its strong support for UNTAC in carrying out its mandate within the framework of the Paris agreements. It strongly condemns all attacks against UNTAC and demands that those responsible cease forthwith all hostile acts against UNTAC and take immediate measures to safeguard the lives and the security of UNTAC personnel.

"The Council recalls the warning contained in its resolution 826 (1993) of 20 May 1993 that it would respond appropriately should any of the parties fail to honour its obligations. It further warns that it will not countenance the use of violence to interfere with or overturn the democratic process in Cambodia and will take further appropriate measures against any of the parties failing to honour its obligations.

"The Council also expresses its determination that the election for the constituent assembly should be held on the dates decided by the Supreme National Council and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993 and reaffirms its commitment to resolution 826 (1993). The Council calls upon the Cambodian people fully to exercise their right to vote in the forthcoming elections. In this respect, the Council stresses the importance of ensuring the cessation of acts of violence and of all threats and intimidation, as well as of ensuring a neutral political environment in Cambodia."

At its 3227th meeting, on 2 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia".

[12] S/25817.

[13] S/25822.

Resolution 835 (1993)
of 2 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993, 826 (1993) of 20 May 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and especially to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Yasushi Akashi, for their courage, dedication and perseverance in providing the necessary support for the electoral process despite hardships and difficulties,

Paying tribute to the leadership and continuing role of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Supreme National Council,

Noting with satisfaction the overwhelming number of Cambodians who demonstrated their patriotism and sense of responsibility in exercising their right to vote,

Endorsing the declaration of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cambodia to the Supreme National Council of 29 May 1993 that the conduct of the election had been free and fair,[14]

1. *Salutes* the members of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, particularly those who gave their lives in order to make possible this extraordinary demonstration by the Cambodian people;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make his report on the election available as soon as possible;

3. *Expresses its intention*, following certification of the election, to support fully the duly-elected constituent assembly in its work of drawing up a constitution, according to the principles laid down in annex 5 to the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[4] and establishing a new government for all Cambodia;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to stand by their obligation to respect fully the results of the elections and urges them to do all in their power to bring about the peaceful establishment of a democratic government in accordance with the terms of the new constitution;

5. *Urges* the international community to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3227th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3230th meeting, on 8 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[15]

"The Security Council strongly condemns the armed attack against a Pakistani platoon and another against a Malaysian platoon of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), both on 7 June 1993. In the first incident, two Pakistani personnel were injured, one of them seriously; in the second, three Malaysian personnel were injured, one of them seriously.

"The Council takes note of the Secretariat's preliminary report that the first attack was launched against the Pakistani compound by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea; the identity of the attackers in the second incident has not yet been determined. It requests the Secretary-General to investigate further and to report urgently to the Council.

"The Council demands that those responsible for the attacks cease immediately all attacks against UNTAC and reiterates its warning that it will take appropriate measures against those who are threatening the safety and security of UNTAC personnel and are trying to overturn the democratic process in Cambodia through violence."

At its 3237th meeting, on 15 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: report of the Secretary-General on the conduct and results of the elections in Cambodia (S/25913)".[9]

Resolution 840 (1993)
of 15 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993, 826 (1993) of 20 May 1993, 835 (1993) of 2 June 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1993,[16] and in particular the statement contained therein concerning the election that took place in Cambodia from 23 to 28 May 1993,

Paying tribute to the leadership and continuing role of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Supreme National Council, in bringing about national reconciliation and restoring peace in Cambodia,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and especially to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the smoothness of the electoral process,

Reaffirming the national unity, territorial integrity and inviolability and independence of Cambodia,

Welcoming the fact that on 14 June 1993 the newly elected constituent assembly held its first meeting,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General;[16]

---

[14] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25879, annex.

[15] S/25896.

[16] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25913.

2. *Endorses* the results of the election, which has been certified free and fair by the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* all parties to stand by their obligation to respect fully the results of the election and to cooperate in securing a peaceful transition and welcomes, in this context, the efforts of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk to achieve national reconciliation and his leadership and continuing role in maintaining stability and in promoting cooperation among Cambodians by appropriate means;

4. *Fully supports* the newly elected constituent assembly which has begun its work of drawing up and approving a constitution according to the principles laid down in annex 5 to the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict contained in the agreements signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[4] and will subsequently transform itself into a legislative assembly, which will establish a new government for all Cambodia;

5. *Emphasizes* the necessity to complete this work and to establish a new government for all Cambodia as soon as possible and within the time allotted by the Paris agreements;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia to continue to play its role in conjunction with the Supreme National Council during the transitional period in accordance with the Paris agreements;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by the middle of July, including his recommendations on the possible role the United Nations and its agencies might play after the end of the mandate of the Authority according to the Paris agreements;

8. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3237th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 14 July 1993,[17] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that the success of the recent elections in Cambodia, on which he had reported to the Council on 10 June 1993,[18] marked the beginning of a particularly delicate phase in the country's transition from conflict to peace and democracy. After careful consideration, he had concluded, on the recommendation of his Special Representative for Cambodia and in consultation with a number of concerned Governments, that urgent measures must be taken to enable the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to provide, for the remainder of the transitional period, and in consultation with the Cambodian authorities, emergency financial assistance in support of the process of restructuring and adjustment of the administrative, police and military structures of the Interim Joint Administration. His Special Representative had advised that the amount of funding required to achieve the objectives for the remainder of the transitional period would be $20 million. It was the Secretary-General's view that such a step was fully consistent with the uniquely broad mandate which UNTAC had been given by the Council to help implement the Paris agreements.

[17] S/26095.

In a letter dated 16 July 1993,[18] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 14 July 1993 concerning Cambodia[17] and agree with the views contained therein."

In a letter dated 26 July 1993,[19] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council have considered your report of 16 July 1993[20] in response to paragraph 7 of the Council's resolution 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993 setting out your plans for the withdrawal of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and outlining some ideas for the possible role the United Nations and its agencies might play in Cambodia, with the agreement of the Cambodian Government, after the end of the mandate of UNTAC according to the Paris agreements.

"The members of the Council endorse the overall concept and arrangements contained in paragraphs 9 to 33 of your report concerning the withdrawal of UNTAC. They will continue their consideration of the remainder of the report."

At its 3270th meeting, on 27 August 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 840 (1993) (S/26360)".[21]

Resolution 860 (1993)
of 27 August 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1993[20] and 26 August 1993,[22]

Paying tribute to the continuing role of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk in achieving peace, stability and genuine national reconciliation for all Cambodia,

Recalling that, according to the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[4] the transitional period shall terminate when the Constituent Assembly elected through free and fair elections, organized

[18] S/26096.

[19] S/26150.

[20] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26090.

[21] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993.*

[22] Ibid., document S/26360.

and certified by the United Nations, has approved the constitution and transformed itself into legislative assembly, and thereafter a new government has been created,

Noting the expressed wish of the Cambodian interim joint administration to maintain the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia until the establishment of a new government in Cambodia as conveyed by the Secretariat,

1. *Welcomes* the reports of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1993[20] and 26 August 1993,[22] and approves the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia withdrawal plan contained in the former;

2. *Fully supports* the Constituent Assembly in its work of drawing up and approving a constitution, and stresses the importance of completing this work in accordance with the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991;[4]

3. *Confirms* that the functions of the Authority under the Paris agreements shall end upon the creation in September of a new government of Cambodia consistent with those agreements;

4. *Decides* that, in order to ensure a safe and an orderly withdrawal of the military component of the Authority, the period of such withdrawal shall end on 15 November 1993;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3270th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3287th meeting, on 5 October 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Cambodia (represented by the First Prime Minister of the Government of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and the Second Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Mr. Hun Sen), and Thailand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: further report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 745 (1992) (S/26529)".[23]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[24]

"On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to thank Prince Norodom Ranariddh, First Prime Minister, and Mr. Hun Sen, Second Prime Minister, of the Royal Government of Cambodia for their presence here and to express the satisfaction of the Security Council at the auspicious developments that have taken place in Cambodia since the holding of the elections of 23 to 28 May 1993, in particular the proclamation of the Cambodian Constitution on 24 September 1993 and the creation of the new government of Cambodia.

"I also take this opportunity to congratulate His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on his accession to the throne and to pay tribute to the continuing role played by His Majesty in the quest for national reconciliation and a better future for all Cambodia.

"In the light of the successful completion of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, the Council reiterates its recognition at the remarkable work carried out by the Authority, under the leadership of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi.

"The Security Council stresses the importance of the continued support of the international community to the consolidation of peace and democracy and the promotion of development in Cambodia.

"Taking into account the letter dated 26 September 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, First Prime Minister, and Mr. Hun Sen, Second Prime Minister, and the further report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992 which members of the Council have just received, the Council will continue to study the situation in Cambodia and will consider what action it should take."

In a letter dated 12 October 1993,[25] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your report of 7 October 1993 concerning the request from the Royal Government of Cambodia[26] contained in its letter to you dated 26 September 1993.

"The members of the Council agree in principle with your recommendation to establish in Phnom Penh a team of 20 military liaison officers, contributed by Governments, for a single period of six months. They invite you to submit as soon as possible a further report setting out in greater detail the proposed objectives, and terms of reference of such a team, together with detailed plans for its dispatch and an estimate of the resources required.

"The members of the Council also invite you to consider, and address the implications of, the possibility of incorporating the officers in the United Nations office you plan to establish in Cambodia, as was suggested in the letter from the Royal Government of Cambodia."

In a letter dated 28 October 1993,[27] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General, inter alia, stated that mine clearance would continue to be a major need in the post-conflict peace-building in Cambodia. He also indicated that the United Nations Trust Fund for Demining in Cambodia would be maintained and that continued technical support and capacity-building will also be required to enable the Cambodian Mine Action Centre to become self-sufficient. The Secretary-General had therefore asked the United Nations Development Programme to enter into consultations with the new Cambodian Government with a view to providing technical support and capacity-building as required for a limited duration. Pending such arrangements, and in order to avert a damaging break in this important activity, the Secretary-General proposed to extend the deployment of 17 existing members of the Mine Clearance and Training Unit of the

---

[23] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*.

[24] S/26531.

[25] S/26570.

[26] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26546.

[27] S/26675.

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia until 30 November 1993.

At its 3303rd meeting, on 4 November 1993, the Council decided in accordance with the decisions taken at the 3287th meeting to invite the representatives of Australia, Cambodia and Thailand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Cambodia:

"Further report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 745 (1992) (S/26529);[23]

"Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 840 (1993) (S/26546, S/26649 and Add.1);[23]

"Letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26675)".[23]

Resolution 880 (1993)
of 4 November 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992 concerning the implementation plan of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[4] and subsequent relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the further reports of the Secretary-General of 5 October 1993,[28] 7 October 1993[26] and 27 October and 3 November 1993,[29] and of his letter dated 28 October 1993 to the President of the Security Council,[27]

Noting with satisfaction the success during the transitional period of the Cambodian people, under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, in promoting peace, stability and national reconciliation,

Welcoming the adoption of the constitution in accordance with the Paris agreements on Cambodia,

Recognizing the termination of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia following the establishment of the constitutional government on 24 September 1993 in accordance with the Paris agreements,

Noting with great satisfaction that, with the successful conclusion of the Authority's mission following the election of 23 to 28 May 1993, the goal of the Paris agreements of restoring to the Cambodian people and their democratically elected leaders their primary responsibility for peace, stability, national reconciliation and reconstruction in their country has been achieved,

Paying tribute to those Member States which contributed personnel to the Authority and expressing sympathy and sorrow to those Governments whose nationals lost their lives or suffered casualties for the cause of peace in Cambodia, as well as to their families,

Stressing the importance of consolidating the achievements of the Cambodian people by smooth and rapid delivery of appropriate international assistance towards rehabilitation, reconstruction and development in Cambodia and towards peace-building in that country,

Noting the need to ensure the safe and orderly completion of the withdrawal of the military component of the Authority from Cambodia, and the continuity of the vital mine clearance and training functions of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre,

1. *Welcomes* the accession to the throne of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, and stresses the importance of his continuing role in consolidating peace, stability and genuine national reconciliation in Cambodia;

2. *Welcomes also* the formation of the new Government of all Cambodia, established in accordance with the constitution and based upon the recent election;

3. *Pays tribute* to the work of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia whose success, under the authority of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, constitutes a major achievement for the United Nations;

4. *Calls upon* all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia;

5. *Demands* the cessation of all illegal acts of violence, on whatever grounds, and the cessation of military activities directed against the democratically elected Government of Cambodia, as well as against the personnel of the Authority and other United Nations and international agencies;

6. *Affirms* the importance, particularly in view of the recent tragic history of Cambodia, of ensuring respect for international humanitarian law in that country, welcomes in this regard the commitment of the First Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia to the implementation of the relevant provisions of the new Cambodian Constitution, and endorses the arrangements foreshadowed in paragraphs 27 to 29 of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1993[22] for appropriate United Nations activities in support of this commitment in accordance with the relevant provisions of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991;[4]

7. *Urges* Member States to assist the Cambodian Mine Action Centre with technical experts and equipment, and to support demining work through voluntary contributions;

8. *Expresses the hope* that arrangements can be made as soon as possible so that relevant trust fund monies can be disbursed to the Centre and so that technical experts can be provided to the Centre through the United Nations Development Programme;

9. *Notes* that, with the exceptions set out in paragraphs 10 and 11 below, the safe and orderly withdrawal of the military component of the Authority provided for in resolution 860 (1993) of 27 August 1993 continues and will end on 15 November 1993;

10. *Decides* to extend the period of withdrawal of the Mine Clearance and Training Unit of the Authority until 30 November 1993;

11. *Also decides* to extend the period of withdrawal beyond 15 November 1993 for elements of the military police and medical components of the Authority in accordance with the detailed recommendations set out in the letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[27] on the

---

[28] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26529.

[29] Ibid., documents S/26649 and Add.1.

basis that all of these elements will be withdrawn by 31 December 1993;

12. *Further decides* to establish a team of twenty military liaison officers for a single period of six months with a mandate to report on matters affecting security in Cambodia, to maintain liaison with the Government of Cambodia and to assist the Government in dealing with residual military matters relating to the Paris agreements;

13. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, in the light of the request by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the continuing commitment of the United Nations to Cambodia, to appoint for a period to be agreed upon by the Secretary-General and the Government of Cambodia, a person to coordinate the United Nations presence in Cambodia, in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Paris agreements;

14. *Urges* Member States to continue to help the Government of Cambodia in achieving its objectives of national reconciliation and rehabilitation of Cambodia and requests them to implement without delay the undertakings made during the meeting of the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia and stresses the need for quick disbursing assistance to provide support to help alleviate the fiscal crisis currently facing the new Government;

15. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to report on the lessons learned during the course of the Authority in the context of the Agenda for Peace.[30]

Adopted unanimously at the 3303rd meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 16 November 1993,[31] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 880 (1993) of 4 November 1993 by which the Council had decided to establish a United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia, and to his report of 27 October 1993[29] relating to the designation of a Chief Military Liaison Officer. Having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General proposed to form the Military Liaison Team of 20 military liaison officers from contributions offered by 15 nations. They are: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, China, France, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand and Uruguay.

In a letter dated 19 November 1993,[32] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 November 1993 concerning the composition of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia and the appointment of a Chief Military Liaison Officer therefor[1] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposals contained in your letter."

[30] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[31] S/26773.

[32] S/26774.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING RWANDA

Decision

At its 3183rd meeting, on 12 March 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Rwanda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Rwanda:

> "Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25363);[1]
>
> "Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25371)".[1]

Resolution 812 (1993)
of 12 March 1993

The Security Council,

Taking note of the request contained in the letter dated 4 March 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations,[2]

Also taking note of the letters dated 22 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda[3] and the Permanent Representative of Uganda[4] to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council in which the Governments of both those countries called for the deployment of United Nations observers along their common border,

Gravely concerned by the fighting in Rwanda and its consequences regarding international peace and security,

Alarmed by the humanitarian consequences of the latest resumption of the fighting in Rwanda, in particular the increasing number of refugees and displaced persons, and by the threats to the civilian populations,

Stressing the need for a negotiated political solution, in the framework of the agreements signed by the parties in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in order to put an end to the conflict in Rwanda,

Paying tribute to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, to promote such a solution,

Taking note of the statements made by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front[5] by which the Rwandese armed forces would remain in their current positions, the army of the Rwandese Patriotic Front would pull back to the positions it occupied

[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

[2] Ibid., document S/25363.

[3] Ibid., document S/25355.

[4] Ibid., document S/25356.

[5] Ibid., document S/25363, annexes II and III.

before 7 February 1993 and the buffer zone between the forces would be considered as a neutral demilitarized zone used to monitor the implementation of the cease-fire by an international force,

Welcoming with satisfaction the joint communiqué issued at Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 7 March 1993 by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, concerning in particular the modalities of the cease-fire to take effect on 9 March 1993 and the situation of displaced persons,[6]

Welcoming also with satisfaction the decision of the Secretary-General to send a goodwill mission to the region, and having heard a first oral report on the mission,

Determined that the United Nations, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and in support of its ongoing efforts, should consider how a United Nations contribution might assist the process towards a political settlement in Rwanda, in particular by preventing the resumption of fighting and by monitoring the cease-fire,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to respect the cease-fire which took effect on 9 March 1993, to allow the delivery of humanitarian supplies and the return of displaced persons, to fulfil the obligations they have accepted in the agreements they have signed and to implement the commitments they have undertaken in their above-mentioned statements[5] and joint communiqué;[6]

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to examine in consultation with the Organization of African Unity the contribution that the United Nations could bring to strengthen the peace process in Rwanda, in support of the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, in particular through the possible establishment, under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, of an international force entrusted, *inter alia*, with humanitarian assistance and the protection of the civilian population and support of the Organization of African Unity force for the monitoring of the cease-fire, and to report to the Council most urgently on the matter;

3. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to examine the request by Rwanda[3] and Uganda[4] for the deployment of observers along the border between these two countries;

4. *Expresses its readiness* to examine without delay the recommendations that the Secretary-General might submit in this regard;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate closely his efforts with those of the Organization of African Unity;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to cooperate fully with the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Urges* the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to resume the negotiations on 15 March 1993 as agreed, in order to resolve the pending questions with a view to signing a peace agreement at the beginning of April 1993 at the latest;

8. *Urges* both parties strictly to respect the rules of international humanitarian law;

9. *Urges* all States to refrain from any action that could increase the tension in Rwanda and jeopardize respect for the cease-fire;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3183rd meeting.

[6] Ibid., document S/25385.

Decisions

In a letter dated 8 April 1993, addressed to the President of the Security Council,[7] the Secretary-General reported on recent events concerning the situation in Rwanda between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front. The Secretary-General referred to resolution 812 (1993) in which the Council welcomed the goodwill mission which he had already sent to Rwanda and had invited him to examine the requests by Rwanda[3] and Uganda[4] for the deployment of observers. The Secretary-General reported that the goodwill mission had visited the countries concerned and was now observing the current peace talks in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and that he would report to the Council on the mission's findings following these talks. However, he added that there were disturbing reports that the Arusha discussions were at an impasse, and as a result there were fears that fighting might resume. In these circumstances the Secretary-General had decided to strengthen the goodwill mission by the addition of three military advisers. He had also asked the goodwill mission to report promptly with their assistance and stated that he would advise the Council further accordingly.

By a letter dated 13 April 1993,[8] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 April 1993 concerning the situation in Rwanda has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome your decision to strengthen the goodwill mission by the addition of three military advisers. They also note the urgency of the security situation in Rwanda and look forward to a prompt report."

At its 3244th meeting, on 22 June 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Rwanda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: interim report of the Secretary-General (S/25810 and Add.1)".[9]

Resolution 846 (1993)
of 22 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993,

Taking note of the interim report of the Secretary-General of 20 May and 2 June 1993,[10]

[7] S/25561.

[8] S/25592.

[9] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993.*

[10] Ibid., documents S/25810 and Add.1.

Also taking note of the requests of the Governments of Rwanda[3] and Uganda[4] [11]for the deployment of United Nations observers along the common border of their countries as a temporary confidence-building measure,

Emphasizing the need to prevent the resumption of fighting, which could have adverse consequences on the situation in Rwanda and on international peace and security,

Emphasizing also the need for a negotiated political solution, in the framework of the agreements to be signed by the parties in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in order to put an end to the conflict in Rwanda,

Paying tribute to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to promote such a solution,

Taking note of the joint request to the Secretary-General by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front concerning the establishment of a neutral international force in Rwanda,[12]

Stressing the importance of the ongoing negotiations in Arusha between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, and expressing its readiness to consider assistance to the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the agreements as soon as they are signed,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda to be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border for an initial period of six months, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General, and subject to review every six months;

3. *Decides* that the Mission shall monitor the Uganda-Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles, of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conclude with the Government of Uganda, before the full deployment of the Observer Mission, a status-of-mission agreement including the safety, cooperation and support the Government of Uganda will provide to the Mission;

5. *Approves* the dispatching of an advance party within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution, or as soon as possible after the conclusion of the status-of-mission agreement, and the full deployment within thirty days of the arrival of the advance party;

6. *Urges* the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front strictly to respect the rules of international humanitarian law;

7. *Also urges* the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to refrain from any action that could contribute to tension;

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to support the peace efforts of the Organization of African Unity by putting two military experts at its disposal with a view to assisting the Neutral Military Observer Group, in particular through logistic expertise to help expedite deployment of the enlarged Group to Rwanda;

9. *Further urges* the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to conclude quickly a comprehensive peace agreement;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the results of the Arusha peace talks;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the contribution the United Nations could make to assist the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the above-mentioned agreement and to begin contingency planning in the event that the Council decides such a contribution is needed;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution within sixty days of the deployment of the Observer Mission;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3244th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 29 June 1993,[13] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993, in which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda. Having completed the necessary consultations, it was the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Brigadier-General Roméo A. Dallaire (Canada) as Chief Military Observer of the Mission. The Secretary-General also proposed that the Observer Mission be composed of military observers from the following Member States, all of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Hungary, Netherlands, Senegal, Slovakia and Zimbabwe.

In a letter dated 30 June 1993,[14] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 June 1993 concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Observer and the composition of the United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda-Rwanda[13] has been brought to the attention of the Council members, who agree with the proposals contained therein."

At its 3273rd meeting, on 10 September 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[15]

"The Security Council welcomes the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front concluded on 4 August 1993 at Arusha, United

[11] Ibid., document S/25797.

[12] Ibid., document S/25951.

[13] S/26019.

[14] S/26020.

[15] S/26425.

Republic of Tanzania.[16] The Council is aware of the hopes the Rwandese parties entertain that the international community will lend its assistance in the implementation of the agreement. It has also taken note of the importance they attach to 10 September 1993, the date that is to mark the establishment of transitional institutions.

"The Council welcomes in this regard the decision taken by the Secretary-General to send a reconnaissance mission to Rwanda. It hopes to have the report of the Secretary-General based on the recommendations of the mission in the next few days so that it can consider the contribution the United Nations could make to facilitate the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

"The Council urges the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to continue to honour the Arusha agreement in accordance with their commitments. It further urges them to continue to cooperate with the Neutral Military Observer Group, whose mandate the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity has decided to extend on an interim basis."

At its 3288th meeting, on 5 October 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Rwanda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General (S/26488 and Add.1)".[17]

Resolution 872 (1993)
of 5 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993,

Reaffirming also its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 and 29 September 1993,[18]

Welcoming the signing, on 4 August 1993, of the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (including its Protocols) at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,[16] and urging the parties to continue to comply fully with it,

Taking note of the conclusion of the Secretary-General that in order to enable the United Nations to carry out its mandate successfully and effectively, the full cooperation of the parties with one another and with the Organization is required,

Stressing the urgency of the deployment of an international neutral force in Rwanda, as underlined both by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and by the Rwandese Patriotic Front[12] and as reaffirmed by their joint delegation to the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York,

Paying tribute to the role played by the Organization of African Unity and by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in the conclusion of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Resolved that the United Nations should, at the request of the parties and under peaceful conditions with the full cooperation of all the parties, make its full contribution to the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[18]

2. *Decides* to establish a peace-keeping operation entitled "United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda" for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial ninety days only upon a review by the Council on the basis of a report from the Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front;[16]

3. *Also decides* that, drawing from the Secretary-General's recommendations, the Mission shall have the following mandate:

(*a*) To contribute to the security of the city of Kigali, inter alia, within a weapons-secure area established by the parties in and around the city;

(*b*) To monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, which calls for the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones and the demarcation of the new demilitarized zone and other demilitarization procedures;

(*c*) To monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional Government's mandate, leading up to the elections;

(*d*) To assist with mine clearance, primarily through training programmes;

(*e*) To investigate at the request of the parties, or on its own initiative, instances of alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Protocol of Agreement on the Integration of the Armed Forces of the Two Parties, and to pursue any such instances with the parties responsible and report thereon as appropriate to the Secretary-General;

(*f*) To monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons to verify that it is carried out in a safe and orderly manner;

(*g*) To assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations;

(*h*) To investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the gendarmerie and police;

4. *Approves* the proposal of the Secretary-General that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda established by resolution 846 (1993) should be integrated within the Assistance Mission;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts and the cooperation of the Organization of African Unity in helping to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement, in particular the integration of the Neutral Military Observer Group within the Assistance Mission;

6. *Also approves* the proposal of the Secretary-General that the deployment and withdrawal of the Assistance Mission should be carried out in stages, and notes in this connection that the mandate of the Assistance Mission, if extended, is expected to terminate following national elections and the installation of a new Government in Rwanda, events which are scheduled to occur by October 1995, but no later than December 1995;

---

[16] See S/26915 of 23 December 1993, annexes I to VII.

[17] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*.

[18] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26488 and Add.1.

7. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General in this context to deploy in the shortest possible time, the first contingent, at the level specified in the report of the Secretary-General, to Kigali for an initial period of six months, which, when fully in place, will permit the establishment of the transitional institutions and implementation of the other relevant provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in the context of the report referred to in paragraph 2 above, also to report on the progress of the Assistance Mission following its initial deployment, and resolves to review as appropriate, on the basis of that report and as part of the review referred to in paragraph 2 above, the requirement for further deployments in the scale and composition recommended by the Secretary-General in his report;

9. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to consider ways of reducing the total maximum strength of the Assistance Mission, in particular through phased deployment without thereby affecting its capacity to carry out its mandate, and requests the Secretary-General, in planning and executing the phased deployment, to seek economies and to report regularly on what is achieved in this regard;

10. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to lead the Assistance Mission in the field and exercise authority over all its elements;

11. *Urges* the parties to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement in good faith;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conclude expeditiously an agreement on the status of the Mission, and all personnel engaged in the operation in Rwanda, to come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation and no later than thirty days after the adoption of the present resolution;

13. *Demands* that the parties take all appropriate steps to ensure the security and safety of the operation and personnel engaged in the operation;

14. *Urges* Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance to the Rwandese population and of the democratization process in Rwanda;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter. .

Adopted unanimously at the 3288th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 12 October 1993,[19] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda. Having completed the necessary consultations, it was the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint Brigadier-General Roméo A. Dallaire (Canada) as Force Commander of the Mission. General Dallaire was at that time serving as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda, which had been established by resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and which would be integrated into the Assistance Mission, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 872 (1993).

In a letter dated 18 October 1993,[20] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 October 1993 concerning your proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Roméo A. Dallaire (Canada) as Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[19] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 1 November 1993,[21] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda. Having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General proposed that the military elements of the Mission be composed of personnel from the following States: Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Malawi, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay. The Secretary-General added that he continued to consult with certain other States and that he would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to the Mission.

In a letter dated 4 November 1993,[22] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 November 1993 concerning the composition of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[21] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 8 November 1993,[23] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 10 of Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, in which the Council welcomed his intention to appoint a special representative to lead the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda in the field and exercise authority over all its elements. The Secretary-General, following consultations, had now decided to appoint Mr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, former Minister for External Relations of Cameroon, as his Special Representative for Rwanda, with immediate effect.

In a letter dated 12 November 1993,[24] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 November 1993 concerning the appointment of a special representative to lead the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[23] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained therein."

---

[19] S/26593.

[20] S/26594.

[21] S/26699.

[22] S/26700.

[23] S/26730.

[24] S/26731.

In a letter dated 3 December 1993,[25] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda. The Secretary-General stated that in his previous letter, of 1 November 1993,[21] he had submitted to the Council the initial list of Member States willing to contribute military personnel to the Mission. Following additional consultations, he proposed that Argentina, Austria, Congo, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Zimbabwe be added to the list of contributing countries. The Secretary-General further stated that he continued to consult certain other States and would revert to the Security Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to the Mission.

In a letter dated 7 December 1993,[26] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 December 1993 concerning the additions to the list of contributing countries for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[25] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in the letter and agree with the proposal mentioned therein."

At its 3324th meeting, on 20 December 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Rwanda and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General on the United Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (S/26878)".[17]

Resolution 891 (1993)
20 December 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993,

Recalling its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 15 December 1993 on the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda,[27]

Welcoming the substantial results obtained by the deployment of the Observer Mission,

Endorsing the Secretary-General's view, shared by the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda, that the Observer Mission has been a factor of stability in the area and that it is playing a useful role as a confidence-building mechanism,

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the report of the Secretary-General;[27]

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda for a period of six months, as envisaged in resolution 846 (1993);

3. *Notes* that the integration of the Observer Mission within the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda is purely administrative in nature and that it will in no way affect the mandate of the Observer Mission as set out in resolution 846 (1993);

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Uganda for its cooperation and support of the Observer Mission;

5. *Urges* the civilian and military authorities in the mission area to continue to have a cooperative attitude;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3324th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS[1]

Decisions

On 26 March 1993, following consultations among the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"The members of the Security Council have reviewed the situation related to the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus.

"The members of the Council welcomed the acceptance by the two leaders of the invitation of the Secretary-General to attend a joint meeting on 30 March 1993 to discuss the timing, modalities and preparation for the resumption of substantive direct negotiations as mandated by the Council.

"The members of the Council reaffirmed their position that the status quo is not acceptable and that a mutually acceptable overall framework agreement should be achieved without delay on the basis of the set of ideas endorsed by the Council.

"The members of the Council called on the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus to manifest their goodwill by cooperating fully with the Secretary-General so that the substantive direct negotiations which are due to resume shortly will result in significant progress.

"The members of the Council reaffirmed their determination to remain seized of the Cyprus question on an ongoing basis and to lend their active support to the effort of the Secretary-General.

---

[25] S/26850.

[26] S/26851.

[27] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26878.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992.

[2] S/25478.

"The members of the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the outcome of the meeting of 30 March."

At its 3211th meeting, on 11 May 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/25492)".[3]

In a letter dated 21 May 1993,[4] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General had decided to appoint Mr. Joe Clark, former Prime Minister of Canada, as his Special Representative for Cyprus with immediate effect. Mr. Clark would participate in the following week in the talks which the Secretary-General would convene at Headquarters with the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus.

In a letter dated 24 May 1993,[5] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 May 1993 concerning the appointment of Mr. Joe Clark as your Special Representative for Cyprus[4] has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They welcome your decision."

At its 3222nd meeting, on 27 May 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/25492)".[3]

Resolution 831 (1993)
of 27 May 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus should be considered every six months,

Noting the recent communication from the Government of Cyprus to the Secretary-General,[6]

Noting also that both voluntary and assessed methods of contribution are acceptable for United Nations peace-keeping operations and stressing the importance of maximizing voluntary contributions,

Stressing the importance it attaches to the achievement of early progress towards a political settlement in Cyprus, and also to the implementation of confidence-building measures,

Reiterating in particular its call to both sides to cooperate with the Force in order to extend the unmanning agreement of 1989 to all areas of the United Nations-controlled buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other,

Reaffirming that the status quo is not acceptable, and concerned that the United Nations should not be entering into open-ended peace-keeping commitments,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 March 1993 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus;[7]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for past voluntary contributions to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and for those that have recently been offered for the future, which are essential for the continuation of the Force;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continuation of voluntary contributions to the Force and calls for maximum voluntary contributions in the future;

4. *Decides* that, with effect from the next extension of the mandate of the Force on or before 15 June 1993, those costs of the Force which are not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the United Nations under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Decides also* that the Force should be restructured as a first step on the basis of the proposal in paragraphs 16 to 19 of the report of the Secretary-General, with the addition of a limited number of observers for reconnaissance and with a view to further restructuring in the light of the reassessment referred to in paragraph 7 below;

6. *Underlines* the responsibility of the parties for minimizing tension and facilitating the operation of the Force, including through the implementation of confidence-building measures, including that the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus undergo a significant reduction and that a reduction of defence spending be effected in the Republic of Cyprus, as envisaged in its earlier relevant resolutions;

7. *Decides* to conduct a comprehensive reassessment of the Force at the time of the consideration of the mandate of the Force in December 1993, including of the implications of progress on confidence-building measures and towards a political settlement for the future of the Force;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council one month before that reassessment, to cover all aspects of the situation, including confidence-building measures, progress in political negotiations and possible progressive steps towards an observer force based on the proposal described in paragraph 12 of the report of the Secretary-General;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement the present resolution.

Adopted at the 3222nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with one abstention (Pakistan).

Decision

At its 3235th meeting, on 11 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/25912 and Add.1)".[8]

---

[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

[4] S/25832.

[5] S/25833.

[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, S/25647.

[7] Ibid., *Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25492.

[8] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993.*

Resolution 839 (1993)
of 11 June 1993

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 9 and 10 June 1993,[9]

Noting the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1993,

Recalling its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, in particular its paragraphs 2 to 4 on financing, as well as its paragraphs 5 and 7 on the restructuring of the Force and the comprehensive reassessment which is to be conducted in December 1993,

Reiterating in particular its call to both sides to cooperate with the Force in order to extend the unmanning agreement of 1989 to all areas of the United Nations-controlled buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1993;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 November 1993 as part of the report called for in its resolution 831 (1993);

3. *Supports* the recommendation of the Secretary-General expressed in paragraph 48 of his report[9] that both sides take reciprocal measures to lower the tension, including mutual commitments, through the Force, to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone, and requests the Secretary-General to negotiate the necessary agreements between the parties to implement those measures;

4. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate;

5. *Calls on* both parties to carry forward expeditiously and in a constructive manner the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on progress in the current round of talks.

Adopted unanimously at the 3235th meeting.

[9] Ibid., documents S/25912 and Add.1.

Decisions

In a letter dated 7 July 1993,[10] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your report of 1 July 1993 on your mission of good offices in Cyprus[11] has been considered by the members of the Council.

"The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their full support for your current efforts. They have noted with appreciation the work undertaken during the extensive preparatory phase in Nicosia and the joint meetings in New York on the package of confidence-building measures related in particular to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport. They agree with your assessment that the implementation of this package would not only significantly benefit both communities, but would also have a dramatic impact on overcoming the existing mistrust and in facilitating an overall settlement of the Cyprus problem. They fully share your disappointment that Mr. Denktaş has not yet adhered to the agreement of 1 June 1993, in which he undertook to promote the acceptance of the package on Varosha and Nicosia International Airport, and that he failed to return to New York, which prevented the resumption of the joint meetings on 14 June. The members of the Council are convinced that once this package is fully presented its significant benefits will be recognized.

"The members of the Council wish to underline the obligation of both parties to cooperate with you fully and without further delay in reaching promptly an overall framework agreement on the Cyprus problem and, in the first instance, to arrive at an agreement on the proposals related to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport which will create a climate more conducive to engaging in negotiations on the basis of the set of ideas.

"The members of the Council welcome your decision to send your Special Representative to Cyprus, Greece and Turkey in the next few weeks. The members of the Council would like you to submit a full report to the Council in September 1993 on the outcome of your efforts to make progress in your mission of good offices, in particular in achieving an agreement on the proposals related to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport and, if necessary, your recommendations for action by the Council."

In a letter dated 20 July 1993,[12] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the information of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, in which the Council decided to deploy a limited number of military observers as part of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. The Secretary-General stated that having completed consultations with potential contributors, he proposed that the group of 12 military observers, to be deployed in the first week of August 1993, be composed of elements from the following States: Austria, Hungary and Ireland.

[10] S/26050.

[11] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26026.

[12] S/26178.

In a letter dated 27 July 1993,[13] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 July 1993 concerning the composition of the military observer group as part of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus[12] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained therein."

In a letter dated 20 September 1993,[14] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your report of 14 September 1993 on your mission of good offices in Cyprus[15] has been considered by the members of the Council.

"The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their continuing support for your efforts, and those of your Special Representative and Deputy Special Representative. They fully endorse your report and your observations on the current situation.

"The members of the Council reiterate the obligation of both parties to cooperate with you fully and without further delay in reaching promptly an overall framework agreement on the package of proposals and, in the first instance, to arrive at an agreement on the package of proposals related to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport, which will create a climate more conducive to engaging in negotiations on the basis of the set of ideas. They note with concern that the Turkish Cypriot side has not yet shown the necessary goodwill and cooperation required to achieve an agreement.

"The members of the Council express their deep disappointment that an agreement on the package has not yet been reached and agree that you cannot continue your current effort indefinitely. They call on the Turkish Cypriot side to give its active support to the effort. They also recognize the important role that Turkey could play in this effort.

"The members of the Council agree that it is encouraging that there is widespread interest in the package within the Turkish Cypriot community. In this context, they support your proposals to send two technical teams to Cyprus to analyse the implications of the package, in the terms suggested in paragraph 20 of your report, and to identify the requirements for making Nicosia International Airport operational.

"The members of the Council look forward to receiving the report requested in resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, which will cover the outcome of your further efforts to achieve an agreement on the Varosha and Nicosia International Airport package, including the results of the two technical missions. On the basis of that report the members of the Council will undertake a thorough review of the situation and, if necessary, consider alternative ways to promote the implementation of the resolutions on Cyprus."

At its 3322nd meeting, on 15 December 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General in connection with the Security Council's comprehensive reassessment of the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/26777 and Add.1)".[16]

Resolution 889 (1993)
of 15 December 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November and 13 December 1993[17] submitted pursuant to resolutions 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993 and 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993 in connection with the Security Council's comprehensive reassessment of the United Nations operation in Cyprus,

Noting the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus in its present strength and structure for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1993,

1. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1994;

2. *Notes* the conclusion of the Secretary-General that the present circumstances do not allow for any modification in the structure and strength of the force, and requests him to keep those matters under constant review with a view to the further possible restructuring of the Force;

3. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone and to extend their full co-operation to the Force;

4. *Urges* all concerned once again to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as set out in the set of ideas;

5. *Also calls upon* the military authorities on both sides, in line with paragraph 3 of resolution 839 (1993), to begin discussions with the Force without further delay with a view to entering into mutual commitments to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held, and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone;

6. *Further calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to cooperate with the Force in extending the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other;

---

[13] S/26179.

[14] S/26475.

[15] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26438.

[16] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1993*.

[17] Ibid., documents S/26777 and Add.1.

7. *Urges* the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities as recommended in paragraph 102 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1993;[18]

8. *Reaffirms* that the status quo is unacceptable, and encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to pursue the Secretary-General's mission of good offices on the basis of the set of ideas and the package of confidence-building measures relating to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport referred to in paragraph 45 of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General;

9. *Notes with interest* the confirmation by the team of international economic experts that the package of confidence-building measures holds significant and proportionate benefits for both sides, and looks forward to receiving the full reports of the economic and civil aviation experts;

10. *Welcomes* in this context the decision of the Secretary-General to resume intensive contacts with both sides and with others concerned and to concentrate at this stage on achieving an agreement on the package of confidence-building measures, intended to facilitate the political process towards an overall settlement;

11. *Also welcomes* the declared support of the Government of Turkey for the package of confidence-building measures, would also welcome a statement of support for that package by the Government of Greece, and expresses the hope that rapid progress will now be made on achieving agreement on the package;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council by the end of February 1994 on the outcome of his efforts to achieve an agreement on the package of confidence-building measures;

13. *Decides* to undertake, on the basis of that report, a thorough review of the situation, including the future role of the United Nations, and, if necessary, to consider alternative ways to promote the implementation of its resolutions on Cyprus.

Adopted unanimously at the 3322nd meeting.

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA[1]

Decisions

At its 3187th meeting, on 26 March 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia: report of the Secretary-General (S/25402)".[2]

---

[18] Ibid., document S/26777.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1991 and 1992.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

Resolution 813 (1993)
of 26 March 1993

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 March 1993,[3]

Recalling its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992,

Also recalling the statements by the President of the Council on its behalf on 22 January 1991[4] and 7 May 1992,[5]

Reaffirming its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991[6] offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary climate and conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia,

Deploring that parties to the conflict in Liberia have not respected or implemented the various accords to date, especially the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,

Noting that the continuing breach of earlier accords hinders the creation of a climate and conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the continued commitment of the Economic Community of West African States to and the efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict,

Also welcoming the endorsement and support by the Organization of African Unity of these efforts,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determining that the deterioration of the situation in Liberia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, particularly in this region of West Africa,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Commends* the Economic Community of West African States for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia;

3. *Commends* the Organization of African Unity for its efforts in support of the peace process in Liberia;

4. *Reaffirms its belief* that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991[6] offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and encourages the Economic Community of West African States to continue its efforts to assist in the peaceful implementation of that Accord;

---

[3] Ibid., document S/25402.

[4] S/22133.

[5] S/23886.

[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992,* document S/24815, annex.

5. *Condemns* the violation by any party to the conflict of the cease-fire established on 28 November 1990;

6. *Also condemns* the continuing armed attacks against the peace-keeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States in Liberia by one of the parties to the conflict;

7. *Reiterates its call upon* all parties to respect and implement the cease-fire and the various accords of the peace process, including the Yamoussoukro IV Accord and the final communiqué of the informal consultative group meeting of the Economic Community of West African States Committee of Five on Liberia, issued at Geneva on 7 April 1992,[7] to which they themselves have agreed;

8. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as his Special Representative for Liberia;

9. *Calls upon* all States strictly to abide by and comply with the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 788 (1992) under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

10. *Demands* that all parties fully cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Economic Community of West African States if any party is unwilling to cooperate in implementation of the provisions of the Yamoussoukro accords, in particular the encampment and disarmament provisions;

11. *Declares its readiness* to consider appropriate measures in support of the Economic Community of West African States if any party is unwilling to cooperate in implementation of the provisions of the Yamoussoukro accords, in particular the encampment and disarmament provisions;

12. *Reiterates its call* on Member States to exercise self-restraint in their relations with all parties to the Liberian conflict, in particular to refrain from providing any military assistance to any of the parties and also to refrain from taking any action that would be inimical to the peace process;

13. *Reaffirms* that the embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992) shall not apply to weapons, military equipment and military assistance destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States in Liberia;

14. *Commends* the efforts of Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict in Liberia, and in this regard reaffirms its support for increased humanitarian assistance;

15. *Demands* that the parties concerned refrain from any action that will impede or obstruct the delivery of humanitarian assistance and calls upon them to ensure the safety of all personnel involved in international humanitarian assistance;

16. *Reiterates its call upon* all parties to the conflict and all others concerned to respect strictly the provisions of international humanitarian law;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Economic Community of West African States, to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the President of the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia and the warring factions, after thorough and detailed groundwork, to restate their commitment to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord within an agreed timetable;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to discuss with the Economic Community of West African States and the parties concerned the contribution which the United Nations could make in support of the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers;

19. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3187th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3233rd meeting, on 9 June 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Liberia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[8]

"The Security Council is shocked and saddened by the senseless killing of innocent civilians which occurred near Harbel, Liberia, on the morning of 6 June 1993. It strongly condemns this massacre of innocent displaced persons, including women and children, which comes at a time when the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, is working diligently, in furtherance of the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States, on the basis of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,[6] to arrange a meeting of the warring factions in order to bring the three-year civil war to a peaceful end.

"The Council urges all parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian population and take all necessary measures to secure their safety.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to commence immediately a thorough and full investigation of the massacre, including any allegations as to the perpetrators, whoever they may be, and to report to it as soon as possible. It warns that those found responsible for such serious violations of international humanitarian law will be held accountable for such crimes and demands that the leaders of any faction responsible for such acts effectively control their forces and take decisive steps to ensure that such deplorable tragedies do not happen again.

"The Council remains firmly supportive of the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States and the Secretary-General to bring peace to Liberia. It urges all Liberian factions and regional leaders to give their full cooperation to current efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord calling, *inter alia*, for a cease-fire, the encampment of forces, disarmament and democratic elections."

At its 3263rd meeting, on 10 August 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Egypt, Liberia and Nigeria to

---

[7] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23863, annex.

[8] S/25918.

participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia: further report of the Secretary-General (S/26200)".[9]

Resolution 856 (1993)
of 10 August 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993,

Welcoming the signing under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States, on 25 July 1993, at Cotonou, Benin, of a Peace Agreement between the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia and the United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy,[10]

Considering that the signing of the Peace Agreement constitutes a major achievement and an important contribution to the restoration of peace and security in Liberia and in this region of West Africa, and creates the opportunity to bring an end to the conflict,

Taking note of the further report of the Secretary-General of 2 August 1993,[11]

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to send a technical team to Liberia to gather and evaluate information relevant to the proposed establishment of a United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia;

2. *Approves* the dispatch to Liberia as soon as possible of an advance team of thirty military observers to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee, including in particular to monitor, investigate and report cease-fire violations in conjunction with the said Committee, the mandate of said team to expire within three months;

3. *Looks forward* to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of this operation, a time-frame for its implementation, the projected conclusion of this operation, how to ensure coordination between the Mission and the peace-keeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States and their respective roles and responsibilities;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the cease-fire provided for in the Peace Agreement signed at Cotonou on 25 July 1993[10] and to cooperate fully with the advance mission and ensure the safety of all United Nations personnel and all other peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel within Liberia;

5. *Urges* the conclusion at the earliest possible stage of a status of mission agreement;

6. *Commends* the Economic Community of West African States for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia;

7. *Commends also* the Organization of African Unity for its efforts in support of the peace process in Liberia;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3263rd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 27 August 1993,[12] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council have been kept informed of the latest developments regarding the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed at Cotonou, Benin, on 25 July 1993[10] on Liberia.

"In this connection I wish to inform you that the Council would support the establishment by the United Nations of a voluntary trust fund for Liberia to finance the implementation of the Peace Agreement, including deployment of Economic Community of West African States peace-keeping troops, demobilization of combatants, elections and humanitarian assistance, as called for by the Economic Community of West African States at its summit meeting held at Cotonou from 22 to 24 July 1993.

"On behalf of the members of the Council I look forward to being informed of progress in this regard."

At its 3281st meeting, on 22 September 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia: report of the Secretary-General (S/26422 and Add.1)".[9]

Resolution 866 (1993)
of 22 September 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993 and 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 9 and 17 September 1993[13] on the proposed establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

Noting that the Peace Agreement signed by the three Liberian parties at Cotonou, Benin, on 25 July 1993[10] calls on the United Nations and the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States to assist in the implementation of the Agreement,

Emphasizing, as noted in the report of the Secretary-General of 2 August 1993,[11] that the Peace Agreement assigns the Military Observer Group the primary responsibility of supervising the implementation of the military provisions of the Agreement and envisages that the United Nations role shall be to monitor and verify this process,

Noting that this would be the first peace-keeping mission undertaken by the United Nations in cooperation with a peace-keeping mission already set up by another organization, in this case the Economic Community of West African States,

---

[9] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993.*

[10] Ibid., document S/26272, annex.

[11] Ibid., document S/26200.

[12] S/26376.

[13] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/26422 and Add.1.

Recognizing that United Nations involvement would contribute significantly to the effective implementation of the Peace Agreement and would serve to underline the international community's commitment to conflict resolution in Liberia,

Commending the Economic Community of West African States for its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Commending also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity in support of the peace process in Liberia,

Stressing the importance of full cooperation and close coordination between the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and the Military Observer Group in the implementation of their respective mandates,

Taking note of the deployment of an advance team of United Nations military observers to Liberia as authorized under resolution 856 (1993),

Welcoming the establishment of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee composed of the three Liberian parties, the Military Observer Group and the United Nations,

Welcoming also the formation in Cotonou on 27 August 1993 of the five-member Council of State representing all three Liberian parties which, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, shall be installed concomitantly with the commencement of the disarmament process and shall be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the transitional government,

Noting that the Peace Agreement calls for legislative and presidential elections to take place approximately seven months after the signing of the Peace Agreement,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 9 and 17 September 1993[13] on the proposed establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia;

2. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for a period of seven months, subject to the proviso that it will continue beyond 16 December 1993 only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General on whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed at Cotonou on 25 July 1993[10] and other measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace;

3. *Also decides* that the Mission shall comprise military observers as well as medical, engineering, communications, transportation and electoral components, in the numbers indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, together with minimal staff necessary to support it, and shall have the following mandate:

(*a*) To receive and investigate all reports on alleged incidents of violations of the cease-fire agreement and, if the violation cannot be corrected, to report its findings to the Violation Committee established pursuant to the Peace Agreement, and to the Secretary-General;

(*b*) To monitor compliance with other elements of the Peace Agreement, including at points on Liberia's borders with Sierra Leone and other neighbouring countries, and to verify its impartial application, and in particular to assist in the monitoring of compliance with the embargo on delivery of arms and military equipment to Liberia and the cantonment, disarmament and demobilization of combatants;

(*c*) To observe and verify the election process, including the legislative and presidential elections to be held in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement;

(*d*) To assist, as appropriate, in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in the field in conjunction with the existing United Nations humanitarian relief operation;

(*e*) To develop a plan and assess financial requirements for the demobilization of combatants;

(*f*) To report on any major violations of international humanitarian law to the Secretary-General;

(*g*) To train the Military Observer Group engineers in mine clearance and, in cooperation with the Group, coordinate the identification of mines and assist in the clearance of mines and unexploded bombs;

(*h*) Without participation in enforcement operations, to coordinate with the Military Observer Group in the discharge of the Group's separate responsibilities both formally, through the Violation Committee, and informally;

4. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to conclude with the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States an agreement defining, before deployment of the Mission, the roles and responsibilities of the Mission and the Community in the implementation of the Peace Agreement, in accordance with the concept of operations outlined in chapter IV of the report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the progress and outcome of the negotiations leading thereto;

5. *Encourages* African States to provide the additional troops requested from them by the Economic Community of West African States for the Military Observer Group;

6. *Welcomes also* the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish a Trust Fund for Liberia, which would facilitate the sending of reinforcements by African States to the Military Observer Group, assist in supporting troops of participating Group countries and also assist in mine-clearing, humanitarian and development activities, as well as the electoral process, and calls on Member States to support the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the Trust Fund;

7. *Urges* the Liberian parties to commence the encampment, disarmament and demobilization process without delay;

8. *Welcomes* the decision to establish the transitional government and urges also the Liberian parties to begin the exercise of that government's responsibilities concomitantly with the process described in paragraph 7 above and consistent with the Peace Agreement;

9. *Calls on* the transitional government to conclude expeditiously, and no later than sixty days after its installation, a status of mission agreement with the United Nations to facilitate the full deployment of the Mission;

10. *Urges* the Liberian parties to finalize the composition of the Elections Commission so that it can promptly undertake the necessary preparations for legislative and presidential elections by March 1994, at the latest, in accordance with the timetable foreseen in the Peace Agreement;

11. *Calls on* the Liberian parties to cooperate fully in the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country by the most direct routes, in accordance with the Peace Agreement;

12. *Welcomes* the stated commitment of the Military Observer Group to ensure the safety of observers and civilian staff of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and urges the Liberian parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of Mission personnel, as well as of the personnel involved in relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution by 16 December 1993 and by 16 February 1994;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3281st meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 27 September 1993,[14] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, by which the Council had authorized the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia. The Secretary-General stated that following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Major-General Daniel Ishmael Opande of Kenya as the Chief Military Observer of the Mission.

In a letter dated 4 October 1993,[15] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 27 September 1993 concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[14] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who agree with the proposal contained therein."

In a letter dated 4 October 1993,[16] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 866 1993 of 22 September 1993, by which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia. Following the usual consultations, the Secretary-General proposed that the military elements of the Mission be composed of personnel from the following States: Austria, Bangladesh, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Slovakia and Uruguay. The Secretary-General further stated that he was continuing to consult certain other States and that he would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to the Mission.

In a letter dated 8 October 1993,[17] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 October 1993 concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[16] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who agree with the proposal contained therein."

In a letter dated 17 November 1993,[18] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, by which the Council had authorized the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia. The Secretary-General stated that, in his letter of 4 October 1993,[16] he informed the Council of the initial list of Member States contributing military elements to the Mission. Having completed the necessary additional consultations, he proposed that the Czech Republic, Hungary and Pakistan be added to the list of contributing countries. The Secretary-General further stated that he was continuing to consult certain other States and that he would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to the Mission.

In a letter dated 19 November 1993,[19] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 November 1993 concerning the additions to the list of Member States contributing military elements to the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[18] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal therein."

In a letter dated 3 December 1993,[20] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letters of 4 October 1993[16] and 17 November 1993[18] by which he had submitted to the Council the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia. Having completed the necessary additional consultations, the Secretary-General proposed that India be added to the list of contributing countries. The Secretary-General further stated that he was continuing to consult certain other States and would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to the Mission.

In a letter dated 8 December 1993,[21] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 December 1993 concerning the addition of one country to the list of contributing countries for the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[20] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal mentioned therein."

In a letter dated 16 December 1993,[22] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council have taken note of your report of 13 December 1993 on the United Nations Observer Mission in

[14] S/26532.

[15] S/26533.

[16] S/26554.

[17] S/26555.

[18] S/26778.

[19] S/26779.

[20] S/26857.

[21] S/26858.

[22] S/26886.

Liberia,[23] on the basis of which they have completed the review provided for in paragraph 2 of resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to inform you that, in spite of the unavoidable delays to date, they share your expectation that disarmament of combatants will begin presently, the transitional government will soon be installed and the elections in Liberia will be held in the first half of 1994. They look forward to your recommendations on these aspects of the peace process in the report which the Council has requested by 16 February 1994, or earlier, if you consider that the situation warrants.

"The members of the Council reaffirm the importance they attach to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia. They welcome the contributions made to date and urge Member States to support the peace process in Liberia by contributing generously to the Trust Fund."

LETTERS DATED 20 AND 23 DECEMBER 1991 FROM FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 AND S/23317)[1, 2]

Decisions

Following consultations held on 8 April 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[3]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 8 April 1993 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

Following consultations held on 13 August 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[4]

"The members of the Council held informal consultations on 13 August 1993 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

At its 3312th meeting, on 11 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)".[5]

The President announced that, as agreed in the Council's prior consultations, the current formulation of the agenda item had overtaken the earlier two formulations under which this item had been previously discussed, namely items 168 and 173 of the list of matters of which the Council was seized.[6] He stated that since those items had been subsumed under the present item, they would, accordingly, be deleted from the list.

Resolution 883 (1993)
11 November 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992 and 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992,

Deeply concerned that after more than twenty months the Libyan Government has not fully complied with these resolutions,

Determined to eliminate international terrorism,

Convinced that those responsible for acts of international terrorism must be brought to justice,

Convinced also that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Determining, in this context, that the continued failure by the Libyan Government to demonstrate by concrete actions its renunciation of terrorism, and in particular its continued failure to respond fully and effectively to the requests and decisions in resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Taking note of the letters to the Secretary-General dated 29 September and 1 October 1993 from the Secretary of the General People's

---

[23] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26868.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1991 and 1992.

[2] Prior to the 3312th meeting on 11 November 1993, the item was entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)".

[3] S/25554.

[4] S/26303.

[5] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*.

[6] S/25070.

Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of Libya[7] and his speech in the general debate at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly[8] in which Libya stated its intention to encourage those charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 to appear for trial in Scotland and its willingness to cooperate with the competent French authorities in the case of the bombing of Union de Transports Aériens flight 772,

Expressing its gratitude to the Secretary-General for the efforts he has made pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 731 (1992),

Recalling the right of States, under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, to consult the Council where they find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Demands* once again that the Libyan Government comply without any further delay with resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992);

2. *Decides*, in order to secure compliance by the Libyan Government with the decisions of the Council, to take the following measures, which shall come into force at 0001 hours eastern standard time on 1 December 1993 unless the Secretary-General has reported to the Council in the terms set out in paragraph 16 below;

3. *Decides also* that all States in which there are funds or other financial resources (including funds derived or generated from property) owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

(*a*) The Government or public authorities of Libya; or

(*b*) Any Libyan undertaking;

shall freeze such funds and financial resources and ensure that neither they nor any other funds and financial resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of the Government or public authorities of Libya or any Libyan undertaking, which for the purposes of this paragraph, means any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking which is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

(i) The Government or public authorities of Libya,

(ii) Any entity, wherever located or organized, owned or controlled by the Government or public authorities of Libya, or

(iii) Any person identified by States as acting on behalf of the Government or public authorities of Libya or by any entity, wherever located or organized, owned or controlled by the Government or public authorities of Libya for the purposes of the present resolution;

4. *Further decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 3 above do not apply to funds or other financial resources derived from the sale or supply of any petroleum or petroleum products, including natural gas and natural gas products, or agricultural products or commodities, originating in Libya and exported therefrom after the time specified in paragraph 2 above, provided that any such funds are paid into separate bank accounts exclusively for these funds;

5. *Decides* that all States shall prohibit any provision to Libya by their nationals or from their territory of the items listed in the annex to this resolution, as well as the provision of any types of equipment, supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of such items;

6. *Also decides* that, in order to make fully effective the provisions of resolution 748 (1992), all States shall:

(*a*) Require the immediate and complete closure of all Libyan Arab Airlines offices within their territories;

(*b*) Prohibit any commercial transactions with Libyan Arab Airlines by their nationals or from their territory, including the honouring or endorsement of any tickets or other documents issued by that airline;

(*c*) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, the entering into or renewal of arrangements for:

(i) The making available, for operation within Libya, of any aircraft or aircraft components, or

(ii) The provision of engineering or maintenance servicing of any aircraft or aircraft components within Libya;

(*d*) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, the supply of any materials destined for the construction, improvement or maintenance of Libyan civilian or military airfields and associated facilities and equipment, or of any engineering or other services or components destined for the maintenance of any Libyan civil or military airfields or associated facilities and equipment, except emergency equipment and equipment and services directly related to civilian air traffic control;

(*e*) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, any provision of advice, assistance, or training to Libyan pilots, flight engineers, or aircraft and ground maintenance personnel associated with the operation of aircraft and airfields within Libya;

(*f*) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, any renewal of any direct insurance for Libyan aircraft;

7. *Confirms* that the decision taken in resolution 748 (1992) that all States shall significantly reduce the level of the staff at Libyan diplomatic missions and consular posts includes all missions and posts established since that decision or after the coming into force of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* that the Governments of all States, and the Government of Libya, shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Government or public authorities of Libya, or of any Libyan national, or of any Libyan undertaking as defined in paragraph 3 above, or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or undertaking, in connection with any contract or other transaction or commercial operation where its performance was affected by reason of the measures imposed by or pursuant to the present resolution or related resolutions;

9. *Instructs* the Committee of the Security Council established by resolution 748 (1992) to draw up expeditiously guidelines for the implementation of paragraphs 3 to 7 above, and to amend and supplement, as appropriate, the guidelines for the implementation of resolution 748 (1992), especially its paragraph 5 (*a*);

---

[7] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26523.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Plenary meetings*, 20th meeting.

10. *Entrusts* the Committee of the Security Council established by resolution 748 (1992) with the task of examining possible requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and making recommendations to the President of the Council for appropriate action;

11. *Affirms* that nothing in the present resolution affects Libya's duty scrupulously to adhere to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt;

12. *Calls upon* all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the effective time of the present resolution;

13. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 January 1994 on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 above;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue his role as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 731 (1992);

15. *Calls again upon* all Member States individually and collectively to encourage the Libyan Government to respond fully and effectively to the requests and decisions in resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992);

16. *Expresses its readiness* to review the measures set forth above and in resolution 748 (1992) with a view to suspending them immediately if the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the Libyan Government has ensured the appearance of those charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 for trial before the appropriate United Kingdom or United States court and has satisfied the French judicial authorities with respect to the bombing of Union de Transports Aériens flight 772, and with a view to lifting them immediately when Libya complies fully with the requests and decisions in resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), and requests the Secretary-General, within ninety days of such suspension, to report to the Security Council on Libya's compliance with the remaining provisions of its resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992) and, in the case of non-compliance, expresses its resolve to terminate immediately the suspension of these measures;

17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex

List of items referred to in paragraph 5 of the present resolution:

I. Pumps of medium or large capacity whose capacity is equal to or larger than 350 cubic metres per hour and drivers (gas turbines and electric motors) designed for use in the transportation of crude oil and natural gas.

II. Equipment designed for use in crude oil export terminals:

- Loading buoys or single point moorings (spm);
- Flexible hoses for connection between underwater manifolds (plem) and single point mooring and floating loading hoses of large sizes (from 12 to 16 inches);
- Anchor chains.

III. Equipment not specially designed for use in crude oil export terminals but which because of their large capacity can be used for this purpose:

- Loading pumps of large capacity (4,000 cubic metres per hour) and small head (10 bars);
- Boosting pumps within the same range of flow rates;
- In-line pipeline inspection tools and cleaning devices (i.e. pigging tools) (16 inches and above);
- Metering equipment of large capacity (1,000 cubic metres per hour and above).

IV. Refinery equipment:

- Boilers meeting American Society of Mechanical Engineers 1 standards;
- Furnaces meeting American Society of Mechanical Engineers 8 standards;
- Fractionation columns meeting American Society of Mechanical Engineers 8 standards;
- Pumps meeting American Petroleum Institute 610 standards;
- Catalytic reactors meeting American Society of Mechanical Engineers 8 standards.
- Prepared catalysts, including the following:

  Catalysts containing platinum and those containing molybdenum.

V. Spare parts destined for the items in I to IV above.

Adopted at the 3312th meeting by 11 votes to none with 4 abstentions (China, Djibouti, Morocco and Pakistan).

Decision

Following consultations held on 10 December 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[9]

"The members of the Council held informal consultations on 10 December 1993 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

[9] S/26861.

LETTER DATED 12 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER DATED 19 MARCH 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Decisions

Following consultations held on 8 April 1993, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[1]

"The members of the Council take note of the oral statement made on 6 April 1993 and the written report of International Atomic Energy Agency Director-General Dr. Hans Blix.[2] They also take note of the letter of 12 March 1993 of the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council,[3] enclosing one from his Foreign Minister with reference to Article X of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.[4]

"The members of the Council are concerned at the situation which has arisen. In this connection they reaffirm the importance of the Treaty and of the parties to it adhering to it.

"The members of the Council also express their support for the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula[5] made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

"The members of the Council welcome all efforts aimed at resolving this situation and in particular encourage the Agency to continue its consultations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its constructive endeavours for a proper settlement of the nuclear verification issue in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"The members of the Council will continue to follow the situation."

At its 3212th meeting, on 11 May 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25405);[6]

"Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25445);[6]

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/25556)".[6]

Resolution 825 (1993)
of 11 May 1993

The Security Council,

Having considered with concern the letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 12 March 1993[3] addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the intention of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[4] and the report of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[2]

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Council on 8 April 1993[1] in which the members of the Council welcome all efforts aimed at resolving this situation and, in particular, encourage the Agency to continue its consultations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for proper settlement of the nuclear verification issue in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Noting in that context the critical importance of the Treaty, and emphasizing the integral role of Agency safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty and in ensuring the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and reaffirming the crucial contribution which progress in non-proliferation can make to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula[5] by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, which includes establishment of a credible and effective bilateral inspection regime and a pledge not to possess nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities,

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is party to the Treaty and has concluded a full-scope safeguards agreement as required by that Treaty,

Having also considered with regret the Agency's Board of Governors' findings contained in its resolution GOV/2645 of 1 April 1993[2] that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is in non-compliance with its obligations under the safeguards agreement that it concluded with the Agency,[2] and that the Agency is not able to verify that there has been no diversion of nuclear materials required to be safeguarded under the terms of the safeguards agreement on nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Taking note of the statement made on 1 April 1993[7] by the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, the depositaries of the Treaty, which questions whether the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's stated

---

[1] S/25562.

[2] S/25556, annex.

[3] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25405.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[5] See CD/1147 of 25 March 1992.

[6] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*.

[7] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25515, annex.

reasons for withdrawing from the Treaty constitute extraordinary events relating to the subject-matter of the Treaty,

Taking note also of the letter of reply to the Director-General of the Agency from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 22 April 1993 which, *inter alia*, encourages and urges the Director-General to hold consultations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the implementation of the safeguards agreement, and noting also that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has expressed its willingness to seek a negotiated solution to this issue,

Welcoming recent signs of improved cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Agency and the prospect of contacts between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other Member States,

1. *Calls upon* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reconsider the announcement contained in the letter of 12 March 1993[3] and thus to reaffirm its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[4]

2. *Also calls upon* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to honour its non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty and comply with its safeguards agreement with the Agency as specified by the Agency's Board of Governors' resolution GOV/2636 of 25 February 1993;[2]

3. *Requests* the Director-General of the Agency to continue to consult with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a view to resolving the issues which are the subject of the Board of Governors' findings and to report to the Security Council on his efforts in due time;

4. *Urges* all Member States to encourage the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to respond positively to the present resolution, and encourages them to facilitate a solution;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to consider further action if necessary.

Adopted at the 3212th meeting by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions (China, Pakistan).

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

The situation in Tajikistan[1]

Decision

In a letter dated 26 April 1993,[2] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter dated 21 December 1992, in which he informed the Council of his intention to send to Tajikistan a small integrated United Nations team of political, military and humanitarian officers who would monitor the situation on the ground. That team, referred to as the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, became operational on 21 January 1993 and had provided valuable up-to-date information on the conflict situation in Tajikistan. Recent reports from the Mission had led the Secretary-General to conclude that there could be an escalation of the confrontation, especially in the border areas between Tajikistan and Afghanistan, unless urgent actions were taken to establish a cease-fire and start a political dialogue among all concerned. Accordingly, the Secretary-General had decided, after consulting with the Government of Tajikistan and others concerned, to appoint Mr. Ismat Kittani as his Special Envoy for Tajikistan. Mr. Kittani would report to the Secretary-General on the results achieved after approximately three months. In these circumstances, the Secretary-General believed it was necessary to extend the mandate of the Mission for an additional three months so that it could continue its monitoring and humanitarian efforts.

In a letter dated 29 April 1993,[3] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 April 1993 concerning Tajikistan[2] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. After having held consultations, the members of the Council have asked me to express their appreciation for the work of the small integrated United Nations team sent to Tajikistan. They are concerned at the situation in Tajikistan as reported in your letter and accordingly welcome your decision to appoint Mr. Ismat Kittani as your Special Envoy for Tajikistan. They also welcome your proposal that the small team of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan should remain there for a further three months.

"The members of the Council look forward to further reports on developments in Tajikistan, on Mr. Kittani's mission as it develops, and on any future recommendations you wish to make in the context of that mission."

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

Decisions

At its 3266th meeting, on 23 August 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border: report of the Secretary-General (S/26311)".[4]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[5]

"The Council expresses its deep concern at the continuing violence and armed conflict in Tajikistan, at the escalating crisis along the Tajik-Afghan border, and at the risk of the conflict threatening the peace and stability of Central Asia and beyond.

"The Council stresses the urgent need for the cessation of all hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border. It urges the Government

---

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992.

[2] S/25697.

[3] S/25698.

[4] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

[5] S/26341.

of Tajikistan and all opposition groups to accept as soon as possible the need for an overall political solution and to participate in a negotiating process for the early establishment of a cease-fire and eventual national reconciliation with the widest possible participation of all political groups and all the regions of the country. The Council looks to the Government of Tajikistan and all opposition groups to observe basic political rights of all groups in Tajikistan, in order to promote a lasting reconciliation and to achieve full compliance with the principles to which Tajikistan is committed as a participating State in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The Council reaffirms the necessity to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tajikistan and all other countries of the region and the inviolability of their borders.

"The Council welcomes efforts by regional parties aimed at stabilizing the situation. In particular, the Council welcomes the Moscow summit of heads of State and Government from the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, held on 7 August 1993 at the initiative of the Russian Federation, and the Istanbul summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held on 6 and 7 July 1993, and their decisions aimed at peaceful solutions to the problems on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Furthermore, it welcomes the efforts of the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe. The Council recognizes the actions of the Governments of Afghanistan and Tajikistan which created new negotiating bodies aimed at reducing tension along their common border.

"The Council draws attention to the critical humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and the Tajik refugee camps in northern Afghanistan and the need for additional humanitarian assistance. Stabilizing the situation along the Tajik-Afghan border should assist the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in performing its mission. The Council calls upon the Government of Tajikistan to continue to assist in the return and reintegration of all Tajiks who fled this civil war and who wish to return to their homes.

"The Council expresses appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General of 16 August 1993[6] and welcomes his proposals to extend the mandate of his Special Envoy until 31 October 1993 and to extend the tenure of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan for a period of three months. In the light of the unstable situation on the Tajik-Afghan border, the Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to dispatch his Special Envoy to Afghanistan and other countries in the region. The Council also welcomes the receptivity of the Secretary-General to possible requests from the parties for United Nations assistance in their efforts already under way and requests that he and his Special Envoy maintain close contact with the parties.

"The Council looks forward to receiving periodic reports from the Secretary-General on his Special Envoy's mission and the Secretary-General's recommendations for ways the United Nations may assist in resolving the situation and for defining more clearly the possible ambit of United Nations involvement.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26311.

In a letter dated 23 November 1993,[7] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council have requested me to thank you for your report of 14 November 1993 on Tajikistan.[8] They are concerned at the situation in Tajikistan as reported therein and accordingly welcome your decision to extend the mandate of your Special Envoy until 31 March 1994. They agree with your proposal contained in paragraph 16 of your report that the small team of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan continue to perform their functions until a decision is taken on the proposal to establish an integrated office.

"The members of the Council welcome the continuing efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Tajikistan and look forward to the close coordination you will deem appropriate to maintain and develop between the United Nations and the Conference.

"The members of the Council look forward to further reports on developments in Tajikistan and on any future recommendations you might wish to make."

In a letter dated 16 December 1993,[9] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General informed the members of the Council of his decision to appoint a new Special Envoy for Tajikistan, having decided to assign Mr. Ismat Kittani to other functions in the Secretariat.

In a letter dated 22 December 1993,[10] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 December 1993[9] concerning the appointment of Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón to succeed Mr. Ismat Kittani as your Special Envoy to Tajikistan has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

"The members of the Council welcome your decision and look forward to further reports on developments in Tajikistan, on Mr. Piriz-Ballón's mission as it develops, and on any future recommendations you might wish to make in the context of that mission."

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI

Decision

At its 3238th meeting, on 16 June 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Bahamas, Canada and Haiti to

[7] S/26794.

[8] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26743.

[9] S/26912.

[10] S/26913.

participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti: letter dated 7 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25958)".[1]

Resolution 841 (1993)
of 16 June 1993

The Security Council,

Having received a letter dated 7 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council[2] requesting that the Council make universal and mandatory the trade embargo on Haiti recommended by the Organization of American States,

Having heard a report of the Secretary-General on 10 June 1993 regarding the crisis in Haiti,

Taking note of resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and MRE/RES.4/92 adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States, and resolution CP/RES.594 (923/92) and declarations CP/DEC.8 (927/93), CP/DEC.9 (931/93) and CP/DEC.10 (934/93) adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Taking note in particular of resolution MRE/RES.5/93 adopted on 6 June 1993 at Managua by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991, 46/138 of 17 December 1991, 47/20 A of 24 November 1992, 47/143 of 18 December 1992 and 47/20 B of 20 April 1993,

Strongly supportive of the continuing leadership of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and of the efforts of the international community to reach a political solution to the crisis in Haiti,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the Special Representative for Haiti of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, Mr. Dante Caputo, to establish a political dialogue with the Haitian parties with a view to resolving the crisis in Haiti,

Recognizing the urgent need for an early, comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the crisis in Haiti in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling its statement of 26 February 1993,[3] in which it noted with concern the incidence of humanitarian crises, including mass displacements of population, becoming or aggravating threats to international peace and security,

Deploring the fact that, despite the efforts of the international community, the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has not been reinstated,

Concerned that the persistence of this situation contributes to a climate of fear of persecution and economic dislocation, which could increase the number of Haitians seeking refuge in neighbouring Member States, and convinced that a reversal of this situation is needed to prevent its negative repercussions on the region,

Recalling, in this respect, the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, and stressing the need for effective cooperation between regional organizations and the United Nations,

Considering that the above-mentioned request of the representative of Haiti, made within the context of the related actions previously taken by the Organization of American States and by the General Assembly of the United Nations, defines a unique and exceptional situation warranting extraordinary measures by the Council in support of the efforts undertaken within the framework of the Organization of American States,

Determining that, in these unique and exceptional circumstances, the continuation of this situation threatens international peace and security in the region,

Acting, therefore, under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Affirms* that the solution of the crisis in Haiti should take into account the above-mentioned resolutions of the Organization of American States and of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

2. *Welcomes* the request of the General Assembly that the Secretary-General take the necessary measures in order to assist, in cooperation with the Organization of American States, in the solution of the crisis in Haiti;

3. *Decides* that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 5 to 14 below, which are consistent with the trade embargo recommended by the Organization of American States, shall come into force at 0001 hours eastern standard time on 23 June 1993, unless the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, has reported to the Council that, in the light of the results of the negotiations conducted by the Special Representative for Haiti of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, the imposition of such measures is not warranted at that time;

4. *Decides also* that if at any time after the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, reports to the Council that the de facto authorities in Haiti have failed to comply in good faith with their undertakings in the above-mentioned negotiations, the provisions set forth in paragraphs 5 to 14 below shall come into force immediately;

5. *Decides further* that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories, to any person or body in Haiti or to any person or body for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply;

6. *Decides* to prohibit any and all traffic from entering the territory or territorial sea of Haiti carrying petroleum or petroleum products, or arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, in violation of paragraph 5 above;

---

[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*.

[2] Ibid., document S/25958.

[3] S/25344.

7. *Decides also* that the Committee of the Security Council established by paragraph 10 below may authorize, on an exceptional case-by-case basis under a no-objection procedure, the importation, in non-commercial quantities and only in barrels or bottles, of petroleum or petroleum products, including propane gas for cooking, for verified essential humanitarian needs, subject to acceptable arrangements for effective monitoring of delivery and use;

8. *Decides further* that States in which there are funds, including any funds derived from property, (*a*) of the Government of Haiti or of the de facto authorities in Haiti, or (*b*) controlled directly or indirectly by such Government or authorities or by entities, wherever located or organized, owned or controlled by such Government or authorities, shall require all persons and entities within their own territories holding such funds to freeze them to ensure that they are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of the de facto authorities in Haiti;

9. *Calls upon* all States and all international organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to 23 June 1993;

10. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(*a*) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 below;

(*b*) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the present resolution;

(*c*) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by the present resolution and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(*d*) To consider and decide expeditiously requests for the approval of imports of petroleum and petroleum products for essential humanitarian needs in accordance with paragraph 7 above;

(*e*) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the present resolution, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(*f*) To promulgate guidelines to facilitate implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

12. *Also calls upon* States to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by the present resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

13. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General by 16 July 1993 on the measures they have initiated for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 5 to 9 above;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee, and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for that purpose;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council, not later than 15 July 1993, and earlier if he considers it appropriate, on progress achieved in the efforts jointly undertaken by him and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States with a view to reaching a political solution to the crisis in Haiti;

16. *Expresses its readiness* to review all the measures in the present resolution with a view to lifting them if, after the provisions set forth in paragraphs 5 to 14 above have come into force, the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, reports to the Council that the de facto authorities in Haiti have signed and have begun implementing in good faith an agreement to reinstate the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3238th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 15 July 1993,[4] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council have considered those parts of your report of 12 July 1993[5] which are within the competence of the Council. They expressed their deep appreciation for your efforts and those of your Special Representative to achieve a peaceful settlement to the crisis in Haiti and declared their readiness to give the fullest possible support to the Agreement signed on Governors Island, New York, on 3 July 1993.[6]

"The members of the Council earnestly hope that the inter-Haitian dialogue which is beginning in New York this week will facilitate rapid progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the Agreement. They look forward to the full implementation of all stages of that Agreement and confirm their readiness to suspend the measures imposed by resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 immediately after the confirmation of the Prime Minister and his assumption of his functions in Haiti. They agree that provision will also need to be made for the automatic termination of such suspension if at any time you, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, report to the Council that the parties to the Agreement, or any authorities in Haiti, have failed to comply in good faith with the Agreement. They declare their readiness to terminate the measures imposed by resolution 841 (1993), on receipt of a report from you, immediately after the return of President Aristide to Haiti.

"The members of the Council stand ready to take the necessary action urgently upon receipt of your recommendations for the presence of United Nations personnel in Haiti to assist in the modernization of the armed forces and the establishment of a new police force, in accordance with point 5 of the Agreement."

---

[4] S/26065.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26063.

[6] Ibid., para.5.

At its 3271st meeting, on 27 August 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti: report of the Secretary-General (S/26361)".[7]

Resolution 861 (1993)
of 27 August 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the Special Representative for Haiti of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States,

Having considered the relevant parts of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1993,[5]

Taking note with approval of the Governors Island Agreement between the President of the Republic of Haiti and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti,[6] including the provisions of point 4, under which the parties agreed that the sanctions should be suspended immediately after the Prime Minister is confirmed and assumes office in Haiti,

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 August 1993[8] on the New York Pact of 16 July 1993,[9]

Having received the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1993[10] indicating that the Prime Minister of Haiti has been confirmed and has assumed office in Haiti,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the measures set out in paragraphs 5 to 9 of resolution 841 (1993) are suspended with immediate effect, and requests all States to act consistently with this decision as soon as possible;

2. *Confirms its readiness*, as noted in the letter dated 15 July 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General from the President of the Security Council,[11] to terminate immediately the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above if at any time the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, informs the Council that the parties to the Governors Island Agreement or any other authorities in Haiti have not complied in good faith with the Agreement;

3. *Expresses its readiness* to review all the measures in paragraphs 5 to 14 of resolution 841 (1993) with a view to lifting them definitively once the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, informs the Council that the relevant provisions of the Agreement have been fully implemented;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3271st meeting.

Decision

At its 3272nd meeting, on 31 August 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti: report of the Secretary-General (S/26352)".[7]

Resolution 862 (1993)
of 31 August 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 and 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993,

Recalling also the Governors Island Agreement between the President of the Republic of Haiti and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti, of 3 July 1993,[6] contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1993,[5] and the letter dated 24 July 1993 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General,[12]

Commending the efforts undertaken by the Special Representative for Haiti of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States,

Noting that point 5 of the Agreement calls for international assistance in modernizing the armed forces of Haiti and establishing a new police force with the presence of United Nations personnel in these fields,

Reaffirming the international community's commitment to a resolution of the crisis in Haiti, including a restoration of democracy,

Recalling the situation in Haiti and the continuing responsibility of the Council, under the Charter of the United Nations, for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 25 August 1993,[13] which contains recommendations concerning United Nations assistance in the modernization of the armed forces as well as in the establishment of a new police force in Haiti under a proposed United Nations mission in Haiti;

2. *Approves* the dispatch, as soon as possible, of an advance team of not more than thirty personnel to assess requirements and prepare for the possible dispatch of both the civilian police and military assistance components of the proposed United Nations mission in Haiti;

3. *Decides* that the mandate of the advance team will expire within one month, and contemplates that this advance team could be incorporated into the proposed United Nations mission in Haiti if and when such a mission is formally established by the Council;

---

[7] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

[8] Ibid., document S/26297.

[9] Ibid., annex.

[10] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26361.

[11] S/26085.

[12] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26180.

[13] Ibid., document S/26352.

4. *Looks forward* to a further report of the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of the United Nations mission in Haiti, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of the operation, a time-frame for its implementation and its projected conclusion, and how to ensure coordination, *inter alia*, between it and the work of the Organization of American States, with a view to establishing the proposed mission on an expeditious basis, if the Council so decides;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to enter expeditiously into discussions with the Government of Haiti on a status-of-mission agreement to facilitate the early dispatch of the United Nations mission in Haiti, if and when the Council so decides;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3272nd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3278th meeting, on 17 September 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[14]

"The Security Council deplores the recent upsurge in violence in Haiti, particularly the events of 11 and 12 September 1993, when at least a dozen people were assassinated, including a prominent supporter of President Aristide, during a church service.

"The Council is deeply concerned at these developments as well as at the existence of organized armed civilian groups in the capital which are attempting to interfere with the new constitutional Government's proper assumption of its functions.

"The Council considers it imperative that the constitutional Government of Haiti assume control over the security forces of the country, and that those responsible for the activities of the organized armed civilian groups throughout the country, and particularly in Port-au-Prince, be held personally accountable for their actions and removed from their functions. It also urges the Haitian authorities to take immediate measures with a view to disarming these groups.

"The Council strongly calls upon the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, also in his capacity as signatory to the Governors Island Agreement,[6] to carry out his responsibilities to the fullest by ensuring immediate compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Agreement.

"The Council will hold the Haitian military and security authorities personally responsible for the safety of all United Nations personnel in Haiti.

"Unless there is a clear and immediate effort by the security forces to put an end to the present levels of violence and intimidation, and unless the above requirements are met, the Council will have no alternative but to consider that the authorities responsible for public order in Haiti are not complying in good faith with the Agreement.

"Therefore, should the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, and having received the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, inform the Council that, in his opinion, there is a serious and consistent non-compliance with the Agreement, the Council will immediately reinstate those measures provided for in its resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 appropriate to the situation, with particular emphasis on those measures aimed at those deemed responsible for the non-compliance with the Agreement.

"The Council reaffirms that all the parties in Haiti are bound to comply with their obligations under the Agreement, as well as with those embodied in the relevant international treaties to which Haiti is party and in all relevant Council resolutions.

"The Council will closely monitor the situation in Haiti in the coming days."

At its 3282nd meeting, on 23 September 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti: report of the Secretary-General (S/26480 and Add.1)".[7]

Resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993 and 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 22 September 1993[15] and the reports of the Secretary-General of 25 August[13] and 26 August 1993,[10] submitted pursuant to his reports to the Council of 12 July[5] and 13 August 1993,[8]

Taking note also of the letter dated 24 July 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council[12] conveying a proposal from the Government of Haiti requesting the United Nations to provide assistance in creating a new police force and in modernizing the Haitian armed forces,

Stressing the importance of the Governors Island Agreement of 3 July 1993 between the President of the Republic of Haiti and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti[6] towards promoting the return of peace and stability in Haiti, including the provisions of point 5, under which the parties call for assistance for modernizing the armed forces of Haiti and establishing a new police force with the presence of United Nations personnel in those fields,

Strongly supportive of the efforts to implement that Agreement and to permit the resumption of the normal operations of government in Haiti, including police and military functions, under civilian control,

Recalling the situation in Haiti and the continuing responsibility of the Council under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

---

[14] S/26460.

[15] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/26480 and Add.1.

Concerned about the escalation of politically motivated violence in Haiti at this time of critical political transition, and recalling in this respect the statement of the President of the Security Council of 17 September 1993,[14]

Considering that there is an urgent need to ensure conditions for the full implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and the political accords contained in the New York Pact[9] as contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 13 August 1993,

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his reports of 25 August[13] and 21 and 22 September 1993[15] to authorize the establishment and immediate dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond seventy-five days only upon a review by the Council to be based on a report from the Secretary-General on whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and the political accords contained in the New York Pact;

2. *Decides* that in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 22 September 1993, the Mission shall be comprised of up to five hundred and sixty-seven United Nations police monitors and a military construction unit with a strength of approximately seven hundred, including sixty military trainers;

3. *Determines* that the United Nations police monitors shall provide guidance and training to all levels of the Haitian police and monitor the way in which the operations are implemented in accordance with paragraph 9 of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 22 September 1993;

4. *Also determines* that the military component of the Mission in charge of modernization of the armed forces shall have the following roles:

(*a*) The military training teams shall provide non-combat training, as outlined in paragraph 17 of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 22 September 1993, to meet requirements determined through coordination between the chief of the Mission and the Government of Haiti;

(*b*) The military construction unit will work with the Haitian military to carry out projects, as specified in paragraph 15 of the report of the Secretary-General of 25 August 1993 and as described in paragraph 16 of his report of 21 and 22 September 1993;

5. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to place the peace-keeping Mission under the oversight of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, who also oversees the activities of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti, so that the peace-keeping Mission may benefit from the experience and information already obtained by the Civilian Mission;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Haiti to take all appropriate steps to ensure the safety of United Nations personnel, as well as to ensure the freedom of movement and communication of the United Nations Mission in Haiti and its members as well as the other rights necessary for the performance of its task, and in this regard, urges the conclusion at the earliest possible stage of a status-of-mission agreement;

7. *Notes* that such safety and freedoms are a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council in the event that such conditions do not exist;

8. *Calls upon* all factions in Haiti explicitly and publicly to renounce, and to direct their supporters to renounce, violence as a means of political expression;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to dispatch the Mission on an urgent basis;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund or make other arrangements to assist in the financing of the Mission, along the lines and conditions outlined in paragraph 26 of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 22 September 1993, and to seek for this purpose pledges and contributions from Member States and others, and encourages Member States to make voluntary contributions to this fund;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek contributions of personnel from Member States for the civilian police and military components of the Mission, as specified in paragraph 18 of his report of 25 August 1993;

12. *Expresses the hope* that States will assist the legally constituted Government of Haiti in carrying out actions consistent with the restoration of democracy as called for by the Governors Island Agreement, the New York Pact and other relevant resolutions and agreements;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* for the constructive role of the Organization of American States in cooperation with the United Nations in promoting the solution of the political crisis and the restoration of democracy in Haiti, and in this context stresses the importance of ensuring close coordination between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in their work in Haiti;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution by 10 December 1993 and 25 January 1994, thus keeping the Council fully informed on actions taken to implement the Mission;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3282nd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 5 October 1993,[16] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, in which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Mission in Haiti. Having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General proposed that the military component of the Mission be composed of contingents from the following Member States: Argentina, Canada and the United States of America. He also proposed that the following States contribute to the police component: Algeria, Austria, Canada, France, Madagascar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Tunisia and Venezuela. All of these States had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available. The Secretary-General stated that he was awaiting replies from certain other States which had been informally approached and would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute personnel to the Mission.

[16] S/26535.

In a letter dated 6 October 1993,[17] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 5 October 1993 concerning the military and police components of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[16] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposals contained therein."

In a letter dated 4 October 1993,[18] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 1 of resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Haiti. Following the usual consultations, the Secretary-General proposed to appoint Colonel Gregg Pulley (United States of America) as Commander of the United Nations military unit of the Mission.

In another letter dated 6 October 1993,[19] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 October 1993 concerning the appointment of the Commander of the military unit of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[18] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In another letter dated 4 October 1993,[20] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 1 of resolution 867 1993 of 23 September 1993, in which the Council had decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Haiti. Following the usual consultations, the Secretary-General proposed to appoint Superintendent Jean-Jacques Lemay (Canada) as Commander of the United Nations police unit of the Mission.

In another letter dated 6 October 1993,[21] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 October 1993 concerning the appointment of the Commander of the police unit of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[20] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3289th meeting, on 11 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[22]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned with the situation in Haiti and deeply deplores the events of 11 October 1993, when organized armed civilian groups ('attachés') threatened journalists and diplomats waiting to meet a contingent of the United Nations Mission in Haiti dispatched pursuant to resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993. Moreover, the disturbance created by these armed groups and a lack of dock personnel prevented the landing at Port-au-Prince of the ship carrying the contingent. The Council considers it imperative that the armed forces of Haiti carry out their responsibilities to ensure that obstructions such as these to the safe and successful dispatch of the Mission end immediately.

"The Council reiterates, in accordance with the statement of the President of 17 September 1993,[14] that serious and consistent non-compliance with the Governors Island Agreement[6] will prompt the Council to reinstate immediately those measures provided for in its resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 appropriate to the situation, with particular emphasis on those measures aimed at those deemed responsible for this non-compliance. In that context, the Council requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council whether the incidents of 11 October constitute such non-compliance by the armed forces of Haiti with the Agreement.

"The Council looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General and will closely monitor the situation in Haiti in the coming days."

In a letter dated 8 October 1993,[23] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, in which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Mission in Haiti, and to the letter of the President of the Council dated 6 October 1993[17] confirming the composition of the military and police components of the Mission. Having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General proposed that Spain also contribute to the police component of the Mission. Spain had expressed its readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available. The Secretary-General stated that he was awaiting replies from certain other States which had been informally approached and would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute personnel to this Mission.

In a letter dated 13 October 1993,[24] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 October 1993 concerning the composition of the police component of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[23] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3291st meeting, on 13 October 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada and Haiti, as well as, at the ministerial level and representing the States members of the Caribbean Community, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item

---

17 S/26536.

18 S/26537.

19 S/26538.

20 S/26539.

21 S/26540.

22 S/26567.

23 S/26579.

24 S/26580.

entitled "The question concerning Haiti: report of the Secretary-General (S/26573)".[25]

Resolution 873 (1993)
of 13 October 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 841 1993 of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993 and 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993,

Deeply disturbed by the continued obstruction of the arrival of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, dispatched pursuant to resolution 867 (1993), and the failure of the armed forces of Haiti to carry out their responsibilities to allow the Mission to begin its work,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General of 13 October 1993[26] informing the Council that the military authorities of Haiti, including the police, have not complied in good faith with the Governors Island Agreement,[5]

Determining that their failure to fulfil obligations under the Agreement constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 861 (1993), to terminate the suspension of the measures set out in paragraphs 5 to 9 of resolution 841 (1993) as of 2359 hours eastern standard time on 18 October 1993, unless the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, reports to the Council that the parties to the Governors Island Agreement and any other authorities in Haiti are implementing in full the agreement to reinstate the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and have established the necessary measures to enable the United Nations Mission in Haiti to carry out its mandate,

2. *Decides also* that funds that are required to be frozen pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 841 (1993) may be released at the request of President Aristide or Prime Minister Malval of Haiti;

3. *Decides further* that the Committee of the Security Council established pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 841 (1993) shall have the authority, in addition to that set forth in the aforementioned paragraph, to grant exceptions to the prohibitions (other than those referred to in paragraph 2 above) referred to in paragraph 1 above on a case-by-case basis under the no-objection procedure in response to requests by President Aristide or Prime Minister Malval;

4. *Confirms its readiness* to consider urgently the imposition of additional measures if the Secretary-General informs the Security Council that the parties to the Governors Island Agreement or any other authorities in Haiti continue to impede the activities of the Mission or interfere with the freedom of movement and communication of the Mission and its members as well as the other rights necessary for the performance of its mandate, or have not complied in full with relevant Council resolutions and the provisions of the Agreement;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3291st meeting.

[25] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993.*

[26] Ibid., document S/26573.

Decision

At its 3293rd meeting, on 16 October 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada and Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

Resolution 875 (1993)
of 16 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993 and 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993,

Taking note of resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and MRE/RES.4/92 adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States, and resolution CP/RES.594 (923/92) and declarations CP/DEC.8 (927/93), CP/DEC.9 (931/93), CP/DEC.10 (934/93) and CP/DEC.15 (967/93), adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Deeply disturbed by the continued obstruction to the dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, pursuant to resolution 867 (1993), and the failure of the armed forces of Haiti to carry out their responsibilities to allow the mission to begin its work,

Condemning the assassination of officials of the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide,

Taking note of the letter dated 15 October 1993 from President Aristide to the Secretary-General,[27] in which he requested the Council to call on Member States to take the necessary measures to strengthen the provisions of resolution 873 (1993),

Mindful of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 October 1993[26] informing the Council that the military authorities in Haiti, including the police, have not complied in full with the Governors Island Agreement,[5]

Reaffirming its determination that, in these unique and exceptional circumstances, the failure of the military authorities in Haiti to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, cooperating with the legitimate Government of Haiti, to use such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Council to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of resolutions 841 (1993) and 873 (1993) relating to the supply of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related matériel of all types, and in particular to halt inbound maritime shipping as necessary in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations;

2. *Confirms* that it is prepared to consider further necessary measures to ensure full compliance with the provisions of relevant Council resolutions;

[27] Ibid., document S/26587.

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3293rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3298th meeting, on 25 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[28]

"The Security Council reaffirms the necessity of full compliance with the Governors Island Agreement.[6] It condemns the acts of the military authorities in Haiti, who continue to hamper the full implementation of the Agreement, in particular by permitting the development of acts of violence in violation of their obligations under the Agreement. It gives full support to the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Dante Caputo, to put an end to the crisis and to ensure the return, without delay, of democracy and the rule of law in Haiti.

"The Council, recalling points 7 and 8 of the Agreement concerning the departure of the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces and the appointment of a new Commander of the police force, insists that these provisions be implemented without further delay.

"The Council reiterates its support for the legitimate Government of Haiti and recalls that it holds the military authorities responsible for the security of that Government and of the members of Parliament. It also continues to hold the military authorities responsible for the safety and security of all United Nations personnel in Haiti.

"The Council warns that, should the Agreement not be fully implemented, it will consider imposing measures additional to those imposed by resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993.

"The Council underlines the importance of the full implementation of the measures contained in the above-mentioned resolutions by all States, including nearby countries.

"The Council will continue to monitor closely the situation in Haiti in the coming days."

At its 3301st meeting, on 30 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[29]

"The Security Council continues to insist on full and unconditional compliance with the Governors Island Agreement[6] and the early return of President Aristide and full democracy to Haiti, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and statements by the President of the Council. It reaffirms that the Agreement remains fully in force as the only valid framework for the solution of the crisis in Haiti, which continues to threaten peace and security in the region.

"The Council is deeply concerned by the suffering of the Haitian people, which is a direct result of the refusal by the military authorities to comply with the Governors Island process.

"The Council stresses that the signatories to the Agreement remain obligated to comply in full with its provisions. The Council condemns the fact that General Cedras and the military authorities have not so far fulfilled their obligations under that Agreement. It moreover deplores the fact that the Haitian military leaders have fostered and perpetuated in Haiti a political and security environment which prevents the return of President Aristide to Haiti as provided for in point 9 of the Agreement.

"The Council expresses its support for the invitation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to all parties to meet next week solely to resolve the remaining obstacles to full implementation of the Agreement. Further, it reaffirms its determination to maintain and effectively enforce sanctions on Haiti until the commitments made on Governors Island are honoured, and to consider strengthening them, in accordance with its resolutions 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993 and the statement of the President of the Council of 25 October 1993,[28] if the military authorities continue to interrupt the democratic transition. In this regard, it requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council."

At its 3314th meeting, on 15 November 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti: report of the Secretary-General (S/26724)".[25]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[30]

"The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1993 on the question concerning Haiti[31] and the letter dated 12 November 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representative of Haiti.[32]

"The Council commends the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, Mr. Dante Caputo, takes note of his oral report made to the Council on 12 November 1993, and confirms its full support for his continued active diplomacy for resolving the crisis in Haiti.

"The Council condemns the military authorities in Port-au-Prince for failing to comply fully with the Governors Island Agreement[6] and in particular with points 7 to 9. It reaffirms that the Agreement constitutes the only valid framework for resolving the crisis in Haiti, which continues to threaten peace and security in the region.

"The Council also reaffirms its support for the democratically-elected President of Haiti, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and for the legitimate Government of Mr. Robert Malval. It recalls that it holds

---

[28] S/26633.

[29] S/26668.

[30] S/26747.

[31] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26724.

[32] Ibid., document S/26725.

the military authorities responsible for the security of the members of that Government and for the security of the personnel of the United Nations and the Organization of American States in Haiti.

"The Council is deeply concerned by the plight of the Haitian people. It reaffirms that the military authorities in Haiti are fully responsible for this suffering which directly results from their non-compliance with their public commitments to the Agreement. It expresses its determination to minimize the impact of the present situation on the most vulnerable groups and calls upon Member States to continue and to intensify their humanitarian assistance to the people of Haiti. It welcomes in this regard the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch a team of additional humanitarian personnel to Haiti.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to work for the earliest possible return of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti. It requests the Secretary-General to continue planning for additional measures, including for an appropriate United Nations mission in Haiti to be deployed as conditions permit, consistent with the Agreement.

"The Council stresses that the sanctions contained in resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993 will remain in force until the objectives of the Agreement are fulfilled, including the departure of the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces, the creation of a new police force permitting the restoration of constitutional order to Haiti and the return of the democratically-elected President.

"The Council reaffirms its determination, expressed in the above-mentioned resolutions, to ensure the full and effective enforcement of current sanctions. It welcomes measures taken to this effect by States on a national basis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant Council resolutions. In this regard, the Council is prepared to consider additional mechanisms and practical measures to help verify the full compliance with its decisions.

"The Council reaffirms its determination to consider strengthening the measures regarding Haiti in accordance with its resolutions 873 (1993) and 875 (1993) and the statements of its President of 25 October[28] and of 30 October 1993[29] if the military authorities continue to obstruct full compliance with the Agreement, thus preventing the restoration of lawful order and democracy in Haiti."

In a letter dated 10 December 1993,[33] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council welcome your report of 26 November 1993.[34] Pursuant to resolution 867 (1993) of 23 November 1993, they are continuing their review, on the basis of your report, and have found no reason why the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti should not be continued for the full six-month period authorized by resolution 867 (1993)."

[33] S/26864.

[34] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26802.

COMPLAINT BY UKRAINE REGARDING THE DECREE OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION REGARDING SEVASTOPOL

Decisions

At its 3256th meeting, on 20 July 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Ukraine to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Complaint by Ukraine regarding the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol:

"Letters dated 13 and 16 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26075 and S/26100);[1]

"Letter dated 19 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26109)".[1]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"The Security Council has considered the letters dated 13 and 16 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[3] transmitting a statement by the President of Ukraine on the Decree adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on 9 July 1993 concerning Sevastopol and a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the same matter.

"The Council has also considered the letter dated 19 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[4] circulating a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning the aforementioned Decree.

"The Council shares the deep concern, and welcomes the position, expressed by the President and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine concerning the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. In this context, it also welcomes the position taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation.

"The Council reaffirms in this connection its commitment to the territorial integrity of Ukraine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Council recalls that in the Treaty between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, signed at Kiev on 19 November 1990, the High Contracting Parties committed themselves to respect each other's territorial integrity within their currently existing frontiers. The Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federa-

[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

[2] S/26118.

[3] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/26075 and S/26100.

[4] Ibid., document S/26109.

tion is incompatible with this commitment as well as with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and without effect.

"The Council welcomes the efforts of the Presidents and the Governments of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to settle any differences between them by peaceful means and urges that they take all steps to ensure the avoidance of tension.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

SECURITY OF UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS

Decision

At its 3283rd meeting, on 29 September 1993, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Security of United Nations operations: report of the Secretary-General (S/26358)".[1]

Resolution 868 (1993)
of 29 September 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling the statement of 31 March 1993[2] made on its behalf by the President of the Security Council in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping",

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 27 August 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,[3]

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning privileges and immunities and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[4] as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

Expressing grave concern at the increasing number of attacks and use of force against persons engaged in United Nations operations, and resolutely condemning all such actions,

Welcoming the initiatives being taken in the General Assembly to consider the elaboration of new instruments relating to the security and safety of United Nations forces and personnel, and noting the proposals of the Secretary-General in this regard,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 27 August 1993 on the security of United Nations operations;[3]

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to take forward those measures proposed in his report falling within his responsibilities, with a view, in particular, to ensuring that security matters are an integral part of the planning for an operation and that any such precautions extend to all persons engaged in the operation;

3. *Urges* States and parties to a conflict to cooperate closely with the United Nations to ensure the security and safety of United Nations forces and personnel;

4. *Confirms* that attacks and the use of force against persons engaged in a United Nations operation authorized by the Security Council will be considered interference with the exercise of the responsibilities of the Council and may require the Council to consider measures it deems appropriate;

5. *Confirms also* that if, in the view of the Council, the host country is unable or unwilling to meet its obligations with regard to the safety and security of a United Nations operation and personnel engaged in the operation, the Council will consider what steps should be taken appropriate to the situation;

6. *Determines* that, when considering the establishment of future United Nations operations authorized by the Council, the Council will require, *inter alia*:

(*a*) That the host country take all appropriate steps to ensure the security and safety of the operation and personnel engaged in the operation;

(*b*) That the security and safety arrangements undertaken by the host country extend to all persons engaged in the operation;

(*c*) That an agreement on the status of the operation and all personnel engaged in the operation in the host country be negotiated expeditiously and come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when recommending the establishment or renewal of a United Nations operation by the Security Council, to take into account the provisions of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3283rd meeting.

THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

Decisions

At its 3297th meeting, on 25 October 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, Egypt, Mali and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Burundi:

---

[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993.*

[2] S/25493.

[3] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993,* document S/26358.

[4] General Assembly resolution 22 A (I).

"Letter dated 25 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cape Verde to the United Nations, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Djibouti to the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26625);[1]

"Letter dated 25 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26626);[1]

"Letter dated 25 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26630)".[1]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the military coup of 21 October 1993 against the democratically elected Government of Burundi, and condemns it.

"The Council deeply regrets and strongly condemns the acts of violence and the loss of life which have been caused by the perpetrators of the military coup. It demands that they desist forthwith from taking any action which would exacerbate tension and plunge the country into more violence and bloodshed, which could have serious implications for peace and stability in the region.

"The Council demands that the perpetrators of the military coup cease all acts of violence, reveal the whereabouts and fate of Government officials, release all prisoners, return to their barracks and put an immediate end to their illegal act, with a view to the immediate reinstitution of democracy and constitutional rule in Burundi.

"The Council pays tribute to the deceased President of Burundi, Mr. Melchior Ndadaye, and members of his Government for their supreme sacrifice for democracy. Those responsible for their violent deaths and other acts of violence should be brought to justice.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to monitor and follow closely the situation in Burundi, in close association with the Organization of African Unity, and report to the Council thereon urgently. In this context, it takes note with appreciation of the dispatch by the Secretary-General of a Special Envoy to Burundi.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

In a letter dated 4 November 1993,[3] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter dated 2 November 1993[4] in which, among other things, he had expressed his intention to appoint a Special Representative for Burundi to follow developments, and to continue the consultations and the coordination with the Organization of African Unity on ways and means of facilitating the restoration of constitutional rule in the country. Following the usual consultations the Secretary-General had now decided to appoint Mr. Maxime L. Zollner, West African Regional Representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, as his Special Representative for Burundi, with immediate effect.

In a letter dated 8 November 1993,[5] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 November 1993[3] concerning the appointment of your Special Representative for Burundi has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They take note of the information contained in your letter."

At its 3316th meeting, on 16 November 1993, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi and Rwanda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in Burundi: Letter dated 4 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26703)".[1]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[6]

"The Security Council continues to follow with deep concern the developments in Burundi, which have threatened that country's nascent democracy, and caused widespread violence and bloodshed.

"The Council reiterates its condemnation of the abrupt and violent interruption of the democratic process initiated in Burundi and demands the immediate cessation of acts of violence.

"The Council warmly commends the Prime Minister and the other members of the Government of Burundi for their courage, and the spirit of reconciliation they have demonstrated at this very difficult moment.

"The Council is alarmed at the grave humanitarian consequences of this tragedy, which has resulted in the movement of over 700,000 refugees into neighbouring countries and an increasing number of internally displaced persons throughout the country. The Council appeals to all States, international agencies and other humanitarian organizations to provide prompt humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population in Burundi and neighbouring countries.

"The Council notes with satisfaction the immediate response of the Secretary-General to this situation by the dispatch of a Special Envoy on a good offices mission to facilitate the return of the country to constitutional rule, and welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative for Burundi. The Security Council also welcomes the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to assist the Government of Burundi in its efforts to restore democratic institutions, rebuild confidence and stabilize the situation.

"The Council expresses gratitude to the States which provided shelter in their diplomatic compounds to the members of the Government of Burundi and also expresses its gratitude for the technical assistance provided by those countries to ensure the security and safety of the members of the Government.

---

[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*.

[2] S/26631.

[3] S/26708.

[4] S/26745.

[5] S/26709.

[6] S/26757.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue using his good offices through his Special Representative and to consider dispatching in his support as soon as possible a small United Nations team, within existing resources, to Burundi for fact-finding and advice with a view to facilitating the efforts of the Government of Burundi and the Organization of African Unity.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed as appropriate on the situation and the progress of the United Nations good offices mission. It also requests the Secretary-General to report, at the earliest, with recommendations on the possible establishment of a voluntary fund to assist in the dispatch of an Organization of African Unity mission as announced by the Secretary-General of this organization.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

In a letter dated 16 November 1993,[7] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter of 4 November 1993,[3] regarding the appointment of a Special Representative for Burundi. The Secretary-General wished to inform that Mr. Maxime L. Zollner was, for reasons of health, not available to take up this position immediately. Following consultations, the Secretary-General had therefore decided to appoint Mr. Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, United Nations Special Coordinator for Africa and Least Developed Countries, as his Special Representative for Burundi with immediate effect.

In a letter dated 19 November 1993,[8] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that, further to your letter dated 4 November 1993[3] concerning the appointment of a Special Representative for Burundi, your letter dated 16 November[7] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter."

[7] S/26775.

[8] S/26776.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ[1]

Decision

In a letter dated 21 October 1993,[2] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, in which the Secretary-General referred to the letter dated 26 February 1991 [3] to the President of the Council from his predecessor, concerning the establishment of offices in the Islamic Republic of Iran and in Iraq in order to assist in the execution of the tasks entrusted to the Secretary-General by resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987 and to the reply dated 28 February 1991 [4] by the President of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that, while he continued to attach importance to the full implementation of resolution 598 (1987), it was necessary to seek more economical ways to pursue the tasks entrusted to him. Accordingly, in early 1993, the offices in Baghdad and Tehran had been phased out. In Tehran a Liaison Officer was temporarily attached to an existing United Nations entity there, but his assignment would be completed as of 31 December 1993. The Secretary-General had decided that in present circumstances the Permanent Missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of Iraq to the United Nations should in future be used as the channels of communication between the Governments of those countries and the Secretariat for matters related to resolution 598 (1987).

In a letter dated 27 October 1993,[5] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 October 1993 [2] concerning the offices established in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq in order to assist in the execution of the tasks entrusted to the Secretary-General by resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of its contents and of your decision."

[1] Resolutions and decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

[2] S/26651.

[3] See *Resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, 1991*, p.6.

[4] Ibid.

[5] S/26652.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS[1]

A. Application of the Slovak Republic

Decisions

At its 3155th meeting, on 7 January 1993, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Slovak Republic for membership in the United Nations [2] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3157th meeting, on 8 January 1993, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Slovak Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations.[3]

Resolution 800 (1993)
of 8 January 1993

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Slovak Republic for admission to the United Nations,[2]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Slovak Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3157th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 800 (1993), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[4]

"The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Slovak Republic be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Slovak Republic on this historic occasion.

"The Council notes with great satisfaction the Slovak Republic's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein.

"We look forward to the day in the near future, when the Slovak Republic will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

B. Application of the Czech Republic

Decisions

At its 3156th meeting, on 7 January 1993, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Czech Republic for membership in the United Nations [5] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3158th meeting, on 8 January 1993, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Czech Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations.[6]

Resolution 801 (1993)
of 8 January 1993

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Czech Republic for admission to the United Nations,[5]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Czech Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3158th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 801 (1993), the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members: [7]

"The Security Council has just recommended to the General Assembly that the Czech Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate the Czech Republic on this historic occasion.

---

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1990, 1991 and 1992.

[2] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25046.

[3] Ibid., document S/25066.

[4] S/25069.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, S/25045.

[6] Ibid., document S/25067.

[7] S/25071.

"The Council notes with great satisfaction the Czech Republic's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein.

"We look forward to the day, in the near future, when the Czech Republic will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

C. Application for membership contained in document S/25147

Decisions

At its 3195th meeting, on 6 April 1993, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application contained in document S/25147 for membership in the United Nations [8] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3196th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application contained in document S/25147[9] for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 817 (1993)
of 7 April 1993

The Security Council,

Having examined the application for admission to the United Nations contained in document S/25147,[8]

Noting that the applicant fulfils the criteria for membership laid down in Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting, however, that a difference has arisen over the name of the State, which needs to be resolved in the interest of the maintenance of peaceful and good-neighbourly relations in the region,

Welcoming the readiness of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, at the request of the Secretary-General, to use their good offices to settle the above-mentioned difference, and to promote confidence-building measures among the parties,

Taking note of the contents of the letters contained in documents S/25541, S/25542 and S/25543 received from the parties,[8]

1. *Urges* the parties to continue to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in order to arrive at a speedy settlement of their difference;

2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that the State whose application is contained in document S/25147 be admitted to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the outcome of the initiative taken by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Adopted without a vote at the 3196th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 817 (1993), the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:[10]

"The Security Council has just recommended that the State whose application is in document S/25147 be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate the State concerned on this historic occasion. The members of the Council look forward to its early admission to the United Nations.

"The Council welcomes the initiative taken by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, at the request of the Secretary-General, in order to set up a mechanism to settle the difference which has arisen over the name of the State, and to promote confidence-building measures among the two parties. The Council attaches the highest importance to implementing as soon as possible the confidence-building measures referred to in the resolution which has just been adopted. The Council expresses the hope that the initiative of the Co-Chairmen will be pursued expeditiously, that both sides will fully cooperate with the Co-Chairmen, that both sides, and all others concerned, will avoid taking steps that would render a solution more difficult, and that both will accept and implement the outcome. A mutually acceptable solution to these matters would be a major contribution to the maintenance of peaceful and good-neighbourly relations in the region.

"The Council is clear that the reference in the resolution that has just been adopted to "the former Yugoslav Republic" carries no implication whatsoever that the State concerned has any connection with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It merely reflects the historic fact that the State recommended for admission to the United Nations in the present resolution was in the past a republic of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

D. Application of Eritrea

Decisions

At its 3215th meeting, on 25 May 1993, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of Eritrea for membership in the United Nations [11] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

---

[8] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993.*

[9] Ibid., document S/25544.

[10] S/25545.

[11] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25793.

At its 3218th meeting, on 26 May 1993, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Eritrea for admission to membership in the United Nations.[12]

Resolution 828 (1993)
of 26 May 1993

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of Eritrea for admission to the United Nations,[11]

Recommends to the General Assembly that Eritrea be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3218th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 828 (1993), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members:[13]

"The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Eritrea be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to Eritrea on this historic occasion.

"The Council notes with great satisfaction Eritrea's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. We look forward to the day in the near future when Eritrea will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

E. Application of the Principality of Monaco

Decisions

At its 3216th meeting, on 25 May 1993, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Principality of Monaco for membership in the United Nations [14]to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3219th meeting, on 26 May 1993, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Principality of Monaco for admission to membership in the United Nations.[15]

Resolution 829 (1993)
of 26 May 1993

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Principality of Monaco for admission to the United Nations,[14]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Principality of Monaco be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3219th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 829 (1993), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[16]

"The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Principality of Monaco be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Principality of Monaco on this historic occasion.

"The Council notes with great satisfaction the Principality of Monaco's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. We look forward to the day in the near future when the Principality of Monaco will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

F. Application of the Principality of Andorra

Decisions

At its 3250th meeting, on 7 July 1993, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Principality of Andorra for membership in the United Nations [17]to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3251st meeting, on 8 July 1993, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Principality of Andorra for admission to membership in the United Nations.[18]

Resolution 848 (1993)
of 8 July 1993

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Principality of Andorra for admission to the United Nations,[17]

---

[12] Ibid., see S/25841.

[13] S/25847.

[14] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25796.

[15] Ibid., document S/25842.

[16] S/25848.

[17] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26039.

[18] Ibid., document S/26051.

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Principality of Andorra be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3251st meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 848 (1993), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members:[19]

"The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Principality of Andorra be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Principality of Andorra on this historic occasion.

"The Council notes with great satisfaction the Principality of Andorra's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. We look forward to the day in the near future when the Principality of Andorra will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE[1]

A. Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice

Decision

At its 3170th meeting, on 4 February 1993, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/25224)".[2]

Resolution 805 (1993)
of 4 February 1993

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Manfred Lachs on 14 January 1993,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 10 May 1993 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

Adopted unanimously at the 3170th meeting.

B. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

On 10 May 1993, the Security Council, at its 3209th meeting, and the General Assembly, at the 103rd meeting of its forty-seventh session, elected Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary) to the International Court of Justice to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Manfred Lachs and the withdrawal by Mr. Krzystof Skubiszewski (Poland) of his candidacy for election to membership in the International Court of Justice.

C. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

On 10 November 1993, the Security Council, at its 3309th, 3310th and 3311th meetings, and the General Assembly, at the 51st, 52nd and 53rd meetings of its forty-eighth session, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies occuring on the expiration of the terms of office of the following judges:

Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan);
Mr. Ni Zhengyu (China);
Mr. Jens Evensen (Norway);
Mr. Bola Ajibola (Nigeria);
Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary).

The following were elected:

Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer (Germany);
Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary);
Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone).
Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan);
Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China);

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND RELATED MATTERS

Decisions

At its 3221st meeting, held in private on 26 May 1993, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly".

---

[19] S/26054.

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

In accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure, at the close of the meeting the Secretary-General issued the following communiqué in place of a verbatim record:[1]

"At its 3221st meeting, held in private on 26 May 1993, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1991 to 15 June 1992. It adopted the draft report unanimously."

On 30 June 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[2]

"The President of the Security Council wishes to refer to the issue of the format of the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, which the Council has to submit under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and to certain other matters.

"The President wishes to state in this regard that all members of the Council have indicated their agreement with the following proposals:

"1. The Council should take all the necessary measures to ensure the timely submission of its report to the General Assembly. For that purpose:

"(*a*) The Council should retain the existing practice whereby the annual report is submitted to the General Assembly in a single volume covering the period from 16 June of one year to 15 June of the next year;

"(*b*) The Secretariat should submit the draft report to the members of the Council no later than 30 September immediately following the period covered by the report, so that the report may be adopted by the Council in time for consideration by the Assembly during the main part of its regular session.

"2. Presidential statements should be published, effective 1 January 1994, in an annual series using the prefix "S/PRST/__" followed by the year and the number of the statement. A new appendix should be included in the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, starting with the report covering the period from 16 June 1992 to 15 June 1993, providing a chronological listing of presidential statements for the period under review and indicating the date when the statement was made or issued and the relevant agenda item or subject-matter. At the time of approval of presidential statements, the Council members should indicate the agenda item and, where none exists, an agreed formulation of the subject-matter under which the statement is being authorized. That should be reflected in the Council document circulating the presidential statement.

"3. The appendices in the annual report of the Council listing the resolutions and presidential statements should provide cross-references to the relevant chapter, section and subsection of the report, for each resolution and presidential statement.

"4. The draft annual report of the Council should no longer be issued as a confidential document; it should be a document with a "Limited distribution" designation, as is the common practice in other bodies of the United Nations.

"5. Henceforth, the draft annual report should be adopted at a public meeting of the Council. At that meeting, the document containing the draft report should be made available to interested delegations.

"6. Whenever inclusion of a reference to unpublished documentation in a draft resolution or a draft presidential statement is envisaged, the Secretariat should bring the matter to the attention of the President of the Council so that the President, in turn, could raise the matter with the members of the Council in order to determine whether or not to retain the reference in the draft text and, where the members of the Security Council decide that it is to be retained, whether that document should be published as an official document of the Council.

"7. The provisional agenda for formal meetings of the Council should be included in the *Journal* provided that it has been approved in informal consultations.

"8. The informal Working Group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural matters discussed various possible options to establish new ways to provide information to States that are not members of the Council. It was agreed that the Council should keep this question under due consideration so as to enhance its practice in this respect.

"The members of the Council will continue their consideration of other suggestions concerning the Council's documentation and related matters."

On 27 July 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[3]

"Further to the note by the President of the Security Council[2] concerning the Council's documentation and related matters, the President wishes to state that all members of the Council have indicated their agreement with the following proposals:

"1. The tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Council for each month should be made available to all Member States, for information. This should be done once the Secretariat has presented the forecast to the President of the Council and it has been transmitted to the members of the Council.

"2. The forecast should be prepared along the same lines as now, in conformity with the decisions of the Council.

"3. The forecast should be made available, in all official languages "For information only/not an official document", and there should be a footnote reading:

"This tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council has been prepared by the Secretariat for the President of the Council. The forecast covers in particular those matters that may be taken up during the month pursuant to earlier decisions of the Council. The fact that a matter is or is not included in the forecast carries no implication that it will or will not be taken up during the month: the actual programme of work will be determined by developments and the views of members of the Council."

"The members of the Council will continue their consideration of other suggestions concerning the Council's documentation and related matters."

---

[1] See 3221st meeting.

[2] S/26015.

[3] S/26176.

On 31 August 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[4]

"Further to the notes by the President of the Security Council dated 30 June 1993 [2] and 27 July 1993 [3] concerning the Council's documentation and related matters, the President wishes to state that all members of the Council have indicated their agreement with the following proposals:

"1. Effective 1 January 1994, the documents of the Council should be published in an annual series. Accordingly, the first Security Council document for 1994 should be numbered "S/1994/1".

"2. The current system of numbering the adopted resolutions of the Security Council will continue unchanged.

"3. On the understanding that the verbatim record of each meeting of the Security Council will continue to be made available as provided in the Council's provisional rules of procedure, and subject to final agreement by the Council on the basis of a further report from the Secretariat in early December 1993, as of 1 January 1994 the verbatim records are to be issued in final form only.

"The members of the Council will continue to review the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized with a view to rationalizing it and to consider other suggestions concerning the Council's documentation and related matters."

At its 3294th meeting, on 19 October 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly".

The decision of the Council was reflected in the following note by the President:[5]

"At its 3294th meeting, held on 19 October 1993, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1992 to 15 June 1993. It adopted the draft report unanimously."

On 29 November 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[6]

"Further to the notes issued on 30 June 1993,[2] 27 July 1993 [3] and 31 August 1993[4] by the President of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions, the President of the Security Council wishes to communicate the following:

"As part of the efforts to improve the documentation of the Security Council, the members of the Council have reviewed the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.[7] The Council has decided to remove the following matters from the list: item Nos. 5, 6, 11, 13 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 34, 39 to 42, 45 to 48, 51 to 55, 58 to 61, 63 to 66, 69 to 71, 76, 81, 94 to 100, 104, 105, 107, 110, 111, 115, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 130, 131, 137, 141, 143, 144, 146, 149, 151 to 153 and 158.

"The members of the Council will continue to review from time to time the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

* * *

"The above decision has been taken after extensive consideration and appropriate consultation by the informal Working Group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions.

"Neither the removal of a matter from the list of matters of which the Council is seized nor its retention carries any implication for the substance of the matter. The Council may at any time decide to include any matter in the agenda of a meeting of the Council, whether or not it is included in the list.

"The members of the Council have also considered other ways of improving the list of matters of which the Council is seized. In this connection, they recall the desirability, whenever possible, of using descriptive formulations of agenda items at the time of their initial adoption to avoid having a number of separate agenda items on the same subject. When such a descriptive formulation exists, consideration may be given to subsuming earlier agenda items on the same subject under the descriptive formulation."[8]

---

[4] S/26389.

[5] S/26596.

[6] S/26812.

[7] S/25070, para. 6 and Add.4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26, 29, 32, 34, 39, 41 and 43.

[8] See, for example, A/48/411/Add.1, para. 3.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1993 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1993 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year*, 3155th to 3325th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1993, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia	3163rd	25 January 1993
The situation in Angola[1]	3168th	29 January 1993
Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/25264 and Corr.1)[2]	3174th	19 February 1993
Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	3175th	22 February 1993
The situation concerning Rwanda	3183rd	12 March 1993
Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993) (S/25470 and Add.1)[2]	3189th	30 March 1993
Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council	3204th	28 April 1993
Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25405);	3212th	11 May 1993
Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25445);		
Note by the Secretary-General (S/25556)		
The question concerning Haiti[3]	3238th	16 June 1993
The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3239th	18 June 1993
Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia	3240th	18 June 1993
Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)	3243rd	18 June 1993
United States notification of 26 June 1993 measures against Iraq	3245th	27 June 1993
United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	3248th	30 June 1993

---

1 For previous considertion of this agenda item, see S/25070, item Nos. 147, 161, 172, 199, 202, 203 and 207.

2 This item is to be found under "United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)".

3 For previous consideration of this agenda item, see S/25070, item No. 163.

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
Complaint by Ukraine regarding the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol	3256th	20 July 1993
Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) missions in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	3262nd	9 August 1993
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	3266th	23 August 1993
The situation in Croatia	3275th	14 September 1993
Security of United Nations operations	3283rd	29 September 1993
Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	3290th	13 October 1993
The situation in Burundi	3297th	25 October 1993

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1993

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
800 (1993)	8 January 1993	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Slovak Republic)	131
801 (1993)	8 January 1993	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Czech Republic)	131
802 (1993)	25 January 1993	The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia	19
803 (1993)	28 January 1993	The situation in the Middle East	50
804 (1993)	29 January 1993	The situation in Angola	53
805 (1993)	4 February 1993	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	134
806 (1993)	5 February 1993	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	35
807 (1993)	19 February 1993	Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992)	23
808 (1993)	22 February 1993	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	28
809 (1993)	2 March 1993	The situation concerning Western Sahara	90
810 (1993)	8 March 1993	The situation in Cambodia	91
811 (1993)	12 March 1993	The situation in Angola	55
812 (1993)	12 March 1993	The situation concerning Rwanda	99
813 (1993)	26 March 1993	The situation in Liberia	108
814 (1993)	26 March 1993	The situation in Somalia	80
815 (1993)	30 March 1993	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993)	24
816 (1993)	31 March 1993	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	4
817 (1993)	7 April 1993	Admission of new Members to the United Nations: application for membership contained in document S/25147	132
818 (1993)	14 April 1993	The situation in Mozambique	41
819 (1993)	16 April 1993	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	6
820 (1993)	17 April 1993	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	7

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
821 (1993)	28 April 1993	Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council	56
822 (1993)	30 April 1993	The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh	70
823 (1993)	30 April 1993	The situation in Angola	56
824 (1993)	6 May 1993	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	11
825 (1993)	11 May 1993	Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	
		Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council	
		Note by the Secretary-General	116
826 (1993)	20 May 1993	The situation in Cambodia	93
827 (1993)	25 May 1993	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	29
828 (1993)	26 May 1993	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Eritrea)	133
829 (1993)	26 May 1993	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Principality of Monaco)	133
830 (1993)	26 May 1993	The situation in the Middle East	51
831 (1993)	27 May 1993	The situation in Cyprus	105
832 (1993)	27 May 1993	Central America: efforts towards peace	75
833 (1993)	27 May 1993	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	36
834 (1993)	1 June 1993	The situation in Angola	56
835 (1993)	2 June 1993	The situation in Cambodia	95
836 (1993)	4 June 1993	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	13
837 (1993)	6 June 1993	The situation in Somalia	83
838 (1993)	10 June 1993	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	14
839 (1993)	11 June 1993	The situation in Cyprus	106
840 (1993)	15 June 1993	The situation in Cambodia	95
841 (1993)	16 June 1993	The question concerning Haiti	119

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
842 (1993)	18 June 1993	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31
843 (1993)	18 June 1993	Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia	31
844 (1993)	18 June 1993	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	15
845 (1993)	18 June 1993	Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)	33
846 (1993)	22 June 1993	The situation concerning Rwanda	100
847 (1993)	30 June 1993	United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	24
848 (1993)	8 July 1993	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Principality of Andorra)	133
849 (1993)	9 July 1993	The situation in Georgia	64
850 (1993)	9 July 1993	The situation in Mozambique	42
851 (1993)	15 July 1993	The situation in Angola	58
852 (1993)	28 July 1993	The situation in the Middle East	51
853 (1993)	29 July 1993	The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh	71
854 (1993)	6 August 1993	The situation in Georgia	65
855 (1993)	9 August 1993	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) missions in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	33
856 (1993)	10 August 1993	The situation in Liberia	110
857 (1993)	20 August 1993	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	29
858 (1993)	24 August 1993	The situation in Georgia	65
859 (1993)	24 August 1993	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	16
860 (1993)	27 August 1993	The situation in Cambodia	96
861 (1993)	27 August 1993	The question concerning Haiti	121
862 (1993)	31 August 1993	The question concerning Haiti	121
863 (1993)	13 September 1993	The situation in Mozambique	43
864 (1993)	15 September 1993	The situation in Angola	59
865 (1993)	22 September 1993	The situation in Somalia	84

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
866 (1993)	22 September 1993	The situation in Liberia	110
867 (1993)	23 September 1993	The question concerning Haiti	122
868 (1993)	29 September 1993	Security of United Nations operations	128
869 (1993)	30 September 1993	United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	25
870 (1993)	1 October 1993	United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	26
871 (1993)	4 October 1993	United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	26
872 (1993)	5 October 1993	The situation concerning Rwanda	102
873 (1993)	13 October 1993	The question concerning Haiti	125
874 (1993)	14 October 1993	The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh	72
875 (1993)	16 October 1993	The question concerning Haiti	125
876 (1993)	19 October 1993	The situation in Georgia	67
877 (1993)	21 October 1993	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	30
878 (1993)	29 October 1993	The situation in Somalia	85
879 (1993)	29 October 1993	The situation in Mozambique	44
880 (1993)	4 November 1993	The situation in Cambodia	98
881 (1993)	4 November 1993	The situation in Georgia	67
882 (1993)	5 November 1993	The situation in Mozambique	44
883 (1993)	11 November 1993	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	113
884 (1993)	12 November 1993	The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh	73
885 (1993)	16 November 1993	The situation in Somalia	86
886 (1993)	18 November 1993	The situation in Somalia	86
887 (1993)	29 November 1993	The situation in the Middle East	52
888 (1993)	30 November 1993	Central America: efforts towards peace	78
889 (1993)	15 December 1993	The situation in Cyprus	107
890 (1993)	15 December 1993	The situation in Angola	62
891 (1993)	20 December 1993	The situation concerning Rwanda	104
892 (1993)	22 December 1993	The situation in Georgia	68

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

Litho in United Nations, New York ISSN 0257-1455 November 1994